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HARDY TREES — AND — PLANTS



SWAN RIVER NURSERY

C. W. AVERY, Proprietor

PATCHOGUE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.



INTRODUCTION

TO those unacquainted with us we would say that The Swan River Nursery was established in 1893. As we plan to grow all the stock we sell, thus assuring our customers a better grade of acclimated stock than that frequently offered by distant competitors, several years were consumed in building up our stock now offered, covering over sixty acres, from small cuttings and seedlings to its present saleable condition.

We devote our entire time to this business, and all growing of stock, filling of orders, packing and shipping are given our daily personal supervision. It is our aim and purpose to retain old customers by fair and liberal treatment, and by the same method gain new ones.

We urge all interested in landscape development to confer with us relative to trees and plants most suitable for their various soils and locations, and we are always glad to make personal calls and suggestions when requested. We especially urge all our patrons to visit our nursery and make personal selections where possible, a better idea of their needs thus being obtained. Our grounds are at all times open for inspection to all who have an interest in our work, and all visitors are welcome whether they wish to purchase or not.

LOCATION

Our location is on Long Island at Patchogue, fifty-five miles east of New York City on the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad. Our office and nursery are on East Main Street, the South Country Road, between Patchogue and Bellport, one mile from the centre of the town. Parties wishing to visit our nursery will be met at the station, providing they will let us know upon what day and train they will arrive.

BUSINESS TERMS

Prices and Delivery—The prices herein cancel all prices quoted by us in previous catalogs. On ordinary sized stock these prices include delivery within a reasonable distance. This is regulated by the size of the order. For delivery to railroad there is no extra charge.

Ordinarily no charge for packing will be made except when stock requires special packing in boxes or bales, when a reasonable charge will be made to cover actual cost of time and material.

Terms of Payment—Our terms are net cash, sixty days from date of shipment. We will gladly extend credit to parties of known responsibility but unknown correspondents should furnish satisfactory references.

Complaints—We will gladly rectify any complaints or omissions in the filling of orders, provided we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

Guarantee—We warrant our stock true to name and will replace any that may prove otherwise, or refund the original price, but beyond that we assume no responsibility.

We guarantee all our trees and plants to be in the best of condition when shipped, but will not be responsible for the living of stock, since this is largely dependent upon conditions of weather and after-care beyond the nurseryman's control. If arrangements are made in advance, however, we will guarantee stock to live in some instances where our men superintend the planting.

PLANTING SEASONS

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs—For trees and shrubs in this class the Spring Season commences about March 20, when the frost is nearly out of the ground. It continues to about May 10, but many trees and shrubs can be moved later than that by stripping of the foliage or by moving them with a ball of earth.

The Fall season commences as soon as the leaves ripen in September and continues until hard freezing of the ground in late December. A month can be added to the usual Fall planting season by stripping off the leaves in early September. It makes no difference whether the foliage is stripped off by hand or whether it is taken off a few weeks later by the frost. The moving of deciduous trees can continue all winter by mulching the trees and the sites to keep out the frost.

Fall planting is not advised with Magnolias, Tulip, Liquidambar, and a few other varieties, unless they have balls of earth. The reason is that some have soft spongy bark on the roots, which decays unless the ground is warm as in April, so that new growth can take place immediately.

Evergreens—Evergreen trees can be moved in the Spring and during May and June because they are moved with a ball of earth. August and September are also excellent months for moving evergreens, a fact but little known, but which should be widely utilized as it enables many to plant who cannot complete their work in the Spring.

Perennials—These can be planted in the Spring, and even after they have started their growth or commenced to bloom we have no trouble in making them live, as they are taken up with plenty of earth on the roots. September and October are excellent months for planting these hardy flowers, as they get well established before winter.

PLANTING, PRUNING, MULCHING, WATERING

Planting—Probably the loss of the larger number of trees which die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and neglect to prune sufficiently than any other cause.

When trees are received they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from open air. "Heeling in" is putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering with a thick layer of soil. The trees are "heeled in" closely, so that a great many can be put in a small space. Care must be taken to pack the earth closely against all the roots to exclude air spaces.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep for several weeks, or even longer. If the ground be prepared in advance, a small number of trees arriving in a box may often be taken out one by one, and planted at once, provided care be used that as taken out the roots of the remainder are not exposed to the air.

Should the contents of a box or bale become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if the box or bale be placed unopened in a dark cellar or other dark place, where the temperature is but a few degrees above freezing, there to remain until thawed out.

Successful planting depends a great deal on the situation. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, under certain conditions, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots. Good drainage must be had.

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage, fresh air and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs moisture much quicker than when it is undisturbed. For an ordinary size tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half to two inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep.

Cut off broken roots smoothly. Fresh fibres come from the cut surfaces.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, or a very little deeper than it was in the nursery; the discoloration above the roots will indicate the point. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Take a good stout rammer and pack the earth in as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree. If filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil, and enable the roots to take moisture from it readily. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard. Air which naturally penetrates the soil down to the roots is essential; but air spaces or small cavities about the roots, where air will become confined, must be avoided.

Pruning—This is an essential feature, yet frequently overlooked. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but when transplanted it is unable to draw moisture until new rootlets are made and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.

In cutting a branch, take it off smoothly close to the main branch, or near a bud. Leave no stumps.

All trees need more or less pruning; how much depends on the tree to be pruned! A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little if the wood be well ripened; an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. If well furnished with roots and fibres, prune less than if there be but a few stout roots devoid of fibres.

In a general way, it may be said that hard-wooded trees require severe pruning, while those having a soft, sappy wood need but a light one. This does not always apply. The Pin Oak and the Swamp White Oak are hard-wooded, yet move as readily as maples, and without much pruning, though some may think it better to prune even these closely; while the Larch, a tree with soft wood, has but few roots, and is much the better for a close pruning.

Mulching—This consists of putting a layer, at least three or four inches thick, of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree is planted.

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots.

We advise mulching for both spring and fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deeply as otherwise.

Watering—Customers often ask us if trees should be watered at planting. In ordinary spring planting we rarely water. The soil is damp enough, and roots form and the tree becomes established before hot weather comes. In late spring planting it is often an advantage, helping the tree along in its struggle to become established. In early autumn watering is usually of great benefit if the soil be dry. In this condition it can be worked in nicely about the roots. A good soaking, before all the soil is filled in, then compacts it, and the moisture and heat of soil combined—will cause new roots to start in a short time, assuring the life of the tree. Excessive moisture, however, is just as bad as excessive dryness, and many a tree has been killed by it. If needed, water well at planting, but not afterwards, unless a drought prevails, calling for water for all kinds of trees.

EVERGREENS

This group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation and no grounds are really complete without them, for they retain their beauty through summer's heat and winter's cold. Planted individually they are stately and effective; a charming picture may be produced by massing them in beds, care being taken to select varieties which contrast in color; planted in informal masses forming a background against which the showy flowers of spring and summer-blooming shrubs may be contrasted, or the bright bark of winter twigs are intensified, evergreens make possible some charming results in ornamental planting. They are, moreover, invaluable as windbreaks, hedges, and as screens for objectionable objects. Our evergreens have been frequently transplanted, and the larger sizes are shipped with compact balls of earth wrapped in burlap. This method of handling insures the plants against loss. We have a large and varied collection, and our stock includes those varieties only which have been proven worthy of general cultivation. We recommend planting evergreens during April and May, August and September.

Abies. The Firs

Pyramidal trees, often attaining great height, combining symmetry of habit, adaptability and hardiness. During the period of early life, an interval varying from twenty-five to forty years, they are justly ranked among the most ornamental subjects available for the embellishment of lawn or landscape.

Abies Balsamea. Balsam Fir. An ornamental native of our forests that is very hardy; has dark green needles of pleasant fragrance; grows rapidly when young, and does well in moist soils.

1 to 2 ft.	\$.50	4 to 5 ft.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75	5 to 6 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	6 to 8 ft.	2.50

A. Concolor. Colorado Fir. Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage. Rapid in growth and attractive in form. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. Not unlike the famous Colorado Blue Spruce, and equally choice. Very hardy.

1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.50	5 to 6 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

A. Nordmanniana. Nordman's Fir. One of the finest dark green evergreens. Foliage rich in color, summer and winter. Develops into a tall specimen, but not wide-spreading. Excellent to group with the Blue Spruce.

1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.	\$4.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	5 to 6 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

A. Umbellata. Similar in growth and habit to Nordman's Fir.

1 to 2 ft.	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	5 to 6 ft.	5.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

A. Veitchii. Veitch's Silver Fir. A magnificent tree of splendid habit. The needles are dark lustrous green above and silvery white beneath. Hardy and a good grower.

1 to 2 ft.	\$1.50	4 to 5 ft.	\$4.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.00	5 to 6 ft.	6.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00		

Biota. Chinese Arbor Vitae

These Arbor vitæ, introduced from the Orient, have proven to be strong growers and handsome specimens. North of New York City they should be planted in sheltered places.

Biota Orientalis. Rosedale Hybrid. Very fine foliage, feathery blue color, dwarf grower. Very handsome.

10 to 12 in	\$.35	15 to 18 in	\$.75
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Buxus. Boxwood

The neat, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers and it well deserves the distinction.

As a low edging plant the *sempervirens*, or well-known Box Edging, is unexcelled. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work.

Buxus Sempervirens. Pyramidal Boxwood. Conical specimens of excellent form for producing immediate effects. We have them in tubs as well as growing in the open ground, making it possible to move plants out of the regular season.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.00	5 to 5½ ft.	\$5.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.00	6 to 6½ ft.	6.00
4 to 4½ ft.	4.00		

B. Sempervirens. Tree or Standard Boxwood. Perfect specimens of tree form plants. Straight stems with round, well developed heads.

2 ft. high, 1 ft. crown	2.00
2 to 3 ft. high, 1 to 1½ ft. crown	3.00
2 to 3 ft. high, 1½ to 2 ft. crown	4.00

B. Suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood. The variety so extensively used for edging walks, and now again so popular in all formal and old-fashioned gardens. It grows very slowly, and reaches, after many years, a height no greater than 3 to 5 feet. In edging walks, set the plants from 2 to 4 inches apart.

4 in., per 100	\$8.00	8 in., per 100	\$15.00
6 in., per 100	12.00		

Cedrus. Cedar

The true Cedars are justly classes among the most stately and beautiful trees. They thrive best in porous, well drained soils fully exposed to the sun.

Cedrus Atlantica. Mount Atlas Cedar. It is surprising that this lovely tree has been so much overlooked. Its blue foliage is equal to many of the Colorado Blue Spruces.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00

C. Deodora. Indian Cedar. Well known for its graceful growth and silvery foliage. While quite hardy here, it is not so in the extreme North.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00

Cryptomeria. Japanese Cedar

A genus of but a single species, representing a type of vegetation of great antiquity. The famous avenue of Cryptomerias in Japan, some thirty miles in length, leading to the shrines at Nikko, is the admiration and wonder of every visitor. A deep, well-drained soil with abundant moisture should be selected as a planting site.

Cryptomeria Lobbi. Japanese Cedar. A graceful and handsome tree with the characteristics of the genus, but more hardy. Endures the Winter without injury in this latitude.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 3 to 4 ft. \$2.50

C. Drachydiodes. Of dwarf nature, very odd and graceful.

1 to 1½ ft. \$1.25 2 to 2½ ft. \$2.00

Cupressus. Evergreen Cypress

There are many varieties of the cypress, many of which are not hardy here.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. A beautiful steel-blue evergreen, the flat leaves lying closely together. Pyramidal in habit.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00

Juniperus. Juniper

A group remarkable for the varied forms it embraces. Trees of medium height down to the smallest dwarfs are included here, while different green, yellow and silvery hues characterize the foliage. Junipers possess remarkable vigor, and thrive in bleak and barren situations; in poor, stony soils; in low, damp grounds; at the seashore, or almost anywhere. Junipers are more difficult to transplant than some other evergreens; early Spring is preferable. The columnar forms are valued for formal effects, or to break the monotonous outline of other trees; the trailing ones for rocky slopes and sandbanks. Also used in groups, borders and for individual planting.

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana. One of the most striking Junipers of recent introduction. Grows to a fair-sized plant, with branches spreading nearly horizontally, as broad as tall, the feathery bluish-green foliage giving the plant a very distinct and graceful appearance.

1 to 2 ft. \$1.25 2½ to 3 ft. \$2.00
2 to 2½ ft. 1.50 3 to 4 ft. 3.00

J. Communis. Common Juniper. Erect form, grayish green foliage.

1 to 2 ft. \$1.00 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50

J. Communis Hibernica. Irish Juniper. Columnar in habit and quite compact in growth, and on this account useful in formal gardening and wherever a break in rounded lines is wanted. Foliage bluish green. Likes a cool climate.

1 to 2 ft.75 4 to 5 ft. \$2.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.00 5 to 6 ft. 3.00
3 to 4 ft. 1.50

J. Japonica Aurea. Golden Japanese Juniper. A half erect, half prostrate form with golden foliage.

1 to 2 ft. \$1.00 3 to 4 ft. \$3.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.00 4 to 5 ft. 4.00

J. Sabina Prostrata. Prostrate Juniper. Low, trailing habit and fine for massing.

1 to 1½ ft. \$1.00 2 to 2½ ft. \$2.50
1½ to 2 ft. 1.50

J. Schottii. Schott's Juniper. A bright green Cedar, of the same habit as the type, but of slower growth and brighter appearance.

1½ to 2 ft. \$.75 3 to 4 ft. 2.50
2 to 2½ ft. 1.50 4 to 5 ft. 3.50
2½ to 3 ft. 2.00

J. Sinensis Aurea. Golden Chinese Juniper. The growth of the season is diffused with yellow, becoming more brilliant in full sunlight. This is a very attractive tree.

1 to 2 ft. \$1.00 2½ to 3 ft. \$2.50
2 to 2½ ft. 2.00 3 to 3½ ft. 3.50

J. Virginiana. Red Cedar. The upright habit, the sombre hue of its foliage and the freedom with which it grows in unfertile places are valuable qualities.

1 to 2 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$1.50
2 to 3 ft.50 5 to 6 ft. 2.50
3 to 4 ft. 1.00 6 to 7 ft. 3.00

J. Virginiana Glauca. Blue Cedar. The compact conical form of this variety, coupled with its light silvery foliage, make it very distinct and attractive. Like the Red Cedar, in all of its forms, it is of ironclad hardness.

1 to 2 ft. \$.75 4 to 5 ft. \$3.00
2 to 3 ft. 1.50 5 to 6 ft. 4.00
3 to 4 ft. 2.00 6 to 7 ft. 5.00

Picea. Spruce

Probably better known and more largely planted than any other family of evergreens. The Spruces are hardy, rapid-growing, reliable in almost any location. They mature quickly and live to a good old age. They make beautiful trees when planted individually, and in groups and collections they are just as effective.



PICEA ALBA

Picea Alba. White Spruce. Habit similar to the Norway Spruce, distinguished by its attractive grayish blue color. A hardy species of quick growth, especially suited for coast and New England plantings.

1 ft.....	\$. 25	4 ft.....	\$1.50
2 ft.....	.75	5 ft.....	2.00
3 ft.....	1.00	6 ft.....	2.50

P. Englemanni. Engleman's Spruce. A tall tree with slender, spreading branches, native of the Rocky Mountains from Alberta and British Columbia to Colorado and New Mexico. Young branches pubescent, thickly clothed with bluish green foliage, which, when bruised, emits a strong, aromatic odor. Cones light brown, 2 to 3 inches long. A very ornamental and hardy tree for lawn or landscape.

1 to 2 ft.....	\$1.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	2.00		

P. Excelsa. Norway Spruce. A well known evergreen, extensively used. It is of rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter and as a screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other

evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

2 ft.....	\$. 40	5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	6 to 7 ft.....	4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	7 to 8 ft.....	5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	8 to 10 ft.....	6.00

P. Excelsa Inversa. Weeping Norway Spruce. The lateral branches sprawl about in grotesque, contorted forms. Extremely odd.

2 ft.....	\$. 75	5 ft.....	\$3.00
3 ft.....	1.00	6 ft.....	4.00
4 ft.....	2.00	7-9 ft.....	5.00

P. Excelsa Pyramidalis. Pyramidal Norway Spruce. Foliage similar to Picea excelsa. The narrow, erect habit suits it for individual and formal planting.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	6 to 8 ft.....	3.50
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00		

P. Excelsa Remonti. Dwarf Norway Spruce. Dwarf, compact variety; dark green foliage.

1 ft.....	\$1.00	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$2.50
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50		

P. Orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Short, lustrous dark green needles of finer texture than those of the Norway Spruce, which it resembles. Its habit is symmetrical and compact, forming a shapely, pyramidal tree. It is hardy, and one of our best evergreens for



PICEA EXCELSA

groups and specimens. It should be more generally planted.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.50	4 ft.....	\$3.00
2 ft.....	2.00	5 ft.....	4.00
3 ft.....	2.50	6 ft.....	5.00

P. Polita. Tiger's Tail Spruce. A medium sized tree of broadly conical outline. One of the most attractive and distinct of the Japanese Spruces. Foliage light green, rigid and spiny, spreading on all sides of the stout and numerous branches. Cones 4 to 5 inches long glossy brown. A beautiful and desirable tree for lawn or landscape.

2 ft.....	\$1.50	4 ft.....	\$3.00
3 ft.....	2.00	5 ft.....	4.00

P. Pungens. Colorado Spruce. The original form of the now famous Colorado Blue Spruce. The foliage of this tree is occasion-

ally quite blue, but mostly a light green. It is a strong, hardy grower in almost any soil, and makes an ornamental tree of great beauty.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$.75	3 ft.....	\$1.75
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	4 ft.....	2.00
2 ft.....	1.50	5 ft.....	3.00

P. Pungens Glauca Kosteri. Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce. Unquestionably the most beautiful of the Spruces for garden or lawn. Foliage silvery blue, densely disposed on the numerous branchlets. Our stock is uniformly blue, the bluest strain that can be selected, grafted from the famous Koster variety.

1 ft.....	\$1.00	4 to 4½ ft.....	\$5.50
1½ ft.....	1.50	4½ to 5 ft.....	6.50
2 ft.....	2.50	5 to 6 ft.....	7.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	6 to 7 ft.....	9.00
3½ to 4 ft.....	4.50		

Pinus. Pine

A large group of evergreen trees with remarkably distinct characters. Among them may be found species adapted to the requirements of almost every section of the country, from the coldest to the warmest. They are indispensable in the composition of landscape effects, for wind-breaks and screens against objectionable tall objects. Many of the species are valuable as ornaments on the lawn, and, when given ample space, develop into majestic specimens.

Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine. Well known and valuable for its hardness and constant and intense green color.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.50
2½ to 3 ft.....	1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00		

P. Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. Conical in form, very compact and rich, dark green foliage. Of slow growth, Handsome, even when young, as it is seldom unshapely.

1 ft.....	\$.75	3½ ft.....	\$2.50
2 ft.....	1.50	4 ft.....	3.00
3 ft.....	2.00	4½ ft.....	3.50

P. Mugho. Mugho Pine. A dwarf, rather spreading Pine of pleasing form. Indispensable where an evergreen clump is wanted.

1 ft.....	\$1.00	1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2.50
1 to 1½ ft.....	1.50		

P. Strobus. White Pine. A grand old favorite, that grows quickly and makes a most useful and beautiful ornamental tree. It withstands hardships, endures sandy soils and

barren places. For specimen, group or mass planting, it is extensively used as well as for shade and shelter belts. The needles are soft and bluish green.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	6 to 8 ft.....	\$4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	8 to 10 ft.....	5.00
4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	10 to 12 ft.....	6.50
5 to 6 ft.....	3.00	12 to 14 ft.....	10.00

P. Sylvestris. Scotch Pine. A strong grower, with spreading branches and short, stiff, bluish green needles. Its rapid growth makes it suited for temporary effects, though it is by no means to be despised for permanent ones. Splendid for mass plantings, screens, shelter-belts and seashore use.

1 to 2 ft.....	\$.75	4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50		

P. Tanyosho. Table Pine. Very dwarf, spreading growth with short, dark green needles. The best of the smaller Japanese Pines for lawn planting.

1 ft.....	\$1.50		
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Pseudotsuga. Douglas Spruce

Generically separated from the true Spruces by botanists on account of aberrant characters. The Douglas Spruce seems to combine features of both the Spruces and Hemlocks. For its best development, trees should be planted in deep, thoroughly drained soils. Under such conditions the beauty and hardness which has crowned it in many plantations will be apparent.

Pseudotsuga Douglasi. Douglas Spruce. We recommend this tree highly because of its rapid growth and because it keeps in good condition. The highest authority on trees says of it: "It is one of the most beautiful and valuable of American conifers, promising

to surpass in permanence and mature beauty the other conifers of western America."

2 ft.....	\$.75	6 ft.....	\$3.00
3 ft.....	1.25	7 ft.....	3.50
4 ft.....	2.00	8 to 10 ft.....	5.00
5 ft.....	2.50		

Retinospora. Japanese Cypress

Sometimes called Japan Cypress, and known botanically as *Chamaecyparis*. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints, and because of the pleasing feathery effect of some varieties, affording a very desirable contrast in groups of evergreens. The species generally are of pyramidal habit, vigorous growers that thrive in most soils, and seldom attain a greater height than 40 feet. Their coloring is constant and attractive at all seasons. They are useful in all ornamental plantings, and particularly well suited for color contrasts, grouping, formal effects, window-boxes, vases and hedges. Occasional shearing renders them more compact and brightens their distinct, refined and attractive colors. Individual specimens may be grown to splendid proportions, and are at all times distinctive and artistic ornaments to the lawn.



RETINISPOSA OBTUSA.

Retinospora Filifera. Thread-branched Japanese Cypress. A broad, bushy tree, with dark green foliage in pendulous thread-like strings. The appearance is distinctive and attractive. A fine variety for individual or group planting. Is hardy and grows well almost anywhere.

1 ft.....	\$.50	4 to 4½ ft.....	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	6.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50		

R. Filifera Aurea. Golden Thread-branched Japanese Cypress. Like the preceding, except in color, which is a bright golden. More dwarf in habit.

1 ft.....	\$1.50	2 ft.....	\$2.25
1½ ft.....	2.00	2½ ft.....	3.00

R. Obtusa. Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress. Rich, bright green foliage of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Partakes of the Japanese style. Very hardy and a most desirable kind.

1 to 1½ ft...	\$.50	3½ to 4 ft...	\$3.00
2 to 2½ ft...	1.50	4 to 5 ft...	3.50
2½ to 3 ft...	2.00	5 to 6 ft...	5.00
3 to 3½ ft...	2.50		

R. Obtusa Alba Spicata.

1 to 1½ ft...	\$.75	2 to 2½ ft...	\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft...	1.25		

R. Obtusa Alba Variegata.

2 ft.....	\$1.00	3 ft.....	\$1.50
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R. Obtusa Gracilis Aurea. A golden foliage form. Distinct and rare.

1 ft.....	\$1.50	3 ft.....	\$3.00
2 ft.....	2.00	4 ft.....	4.00

R. Obtusa Keteleeri.

2 ft.....	\$1.50	4 ft.....	\$4.00
3 ft.....	2.50		

R. Obtusa Nana. Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress. A slow-growing dwarf variety, that attains great age. It is popular in Japanese gardens, and attracts much attention here. The deep, dark green leaves are arranged in flattened masses that rise above one another, making a dense, heavy foliage and giving it a beautiful individuality.

12 to 15 in .	\$1.00	18 to 24 in .	\$2.50
15 to 18 in .	1.50	24 to 36 in .	4.00

R. Obtusa Nana Aurea. Golden Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress. Similar in character to

the preceding with a clear, golden-colored foliage that is bright and fresh all the year.

10 to 12 in .	\$.75	18 to 24 in .	\$2.50
12 to 15 in .	1.25	24 to 30 in .	3.00
15 to 18 in .	1.75	30 to 36 in .	4.00

R. Obtusa Nana Gracilis Aurea.

1 ft.....	\$1.00	3 ft.....	\$2.00
2 ft.....	1.25		

R. Pisifera Sawara Cypress. A Japanese evergreen of great hardiness and vigor. All

of the forms are extremely valuable and are widely cultivated. This is one of the trees which the Japanese produce in miniature by clipping, pruning and contorting. Foliage bright green, borne on somewhat pendulous branches. A beautiful tree but not so common in cultivation as its numerous varieties.

2 ft.....	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	6 to 7 ft.....	6.00

R. Pisifera Aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. The new growth is rich golden-yellow, eventually changing to greener hues. Very distinct and showy.

2 ft.....	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	5.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	6 to 7 ft.....	6.00

R. Pisifera Filifera. Thread-branched Cypress. A remarkably decorative tree, the branches threadlike, gracefully pendulous and much elongated. Foliage bright green. Isolated specimens, when well established, command attention and admiration wherever seen.

1 ft.....	\$1.00	3 ft.....	\$2.00
2 ft.....	1.50		

R. Plumosa. Plumed Japanese Cedar. Of conical outline, with light green feathery foliage. It stands shearing well, and, if frequently pruned, becomes compact and dense. It is useful in groups, beds or for vases and window-boxes.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$. 50	4 ft.....	\$3.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	.75	5 ft.....	4.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	1.25	6 ft.....	6.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	2.00	7 ft.....	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50		

R. Plumosa Aurea. Golden-plumed Japanese Cedar. The most popular and generally useful of all the golden evergreens. In character it resembles the *R. Plumosa*. Is especially ornamental, and the soft, plume-like, golden foliage is particularly bright in Spring. It remains a deep yellow, even through the Winter. When pruned, it becomes symmetrical and regular. It is low-branched, and the golden-yellow foliage brushes the green grass in beautiful contrast. A vigorous grower, that is unsurpassed for color effect in grouping. It is well adapted for small lawns, and equally appropriate for large areas. For window-boxes, vases or for formal gardening, its value is realized.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$5.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.00	6 to 7 ft.....	6.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.50	7 to 8 ft.....	7.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.50	8 to 10 ft.....	9.00
4 to 5 ft.....	4.00		

R. Squarrosa Veitchii. Blue Japanese Cedar. Rich, bright, steel-blue foliage, the admiration of everyone. Makes a thrifty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinosporas*.

1 ft.....	\$. 50	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2.50
1 to 1½ ft.....	.75	3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25	4 to 5 ft.....	4.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	1.75	5 to 6 ft.....	5.50

R. Sulfurea. This is a most beautiful variety; its shoots are sulphur-tinted; of compact growth.

10 to 12 in.....	\$. 40	18 to 24 in.....	\$1.75
12 to 15 in.....	.75	24 to 30 in.....	2.00
15 to 18 in.....	1.25		

Sciadopitys. Umbrella Pine

The remoteness of relationship of the Umbrella Pine to any other species imparts to it a singular interest that few evergreens possess. The genus consists of a single species, a tree of considerable hardness and of great beauty. Requires a moist but well-drained soil.

Sciadopitys Verticillata. Japanese Umbrella Pine. A remarkable and beautiful Japanese tree with compact ascending branches, forming a narrow pyramidal head, or, in age, the branches spreading or pendulous. Foliage in whorls of 15 to 30 stiff, broad needles of a lustrous deep green color,

3 to 5 inches long. This beautiful tree thrives over a wide range of country, enduring temperatures much below zero. A gem for any garden.

1½ ft.....	\$2.00	3 to 3½ ft.....	\$4.00
2½ ft.....	3.00	3½ to 4 ft.....	5.00

Taxus. Yew

Even without the associations of the Old World, the Yews would always be favorites. Unlike most evergreens, they rather like a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

Taxus Cuspidata. Japanese Yew. To the Japanese we are indebted for this splendid evergreen. The rich, dark green foliage is typical of this family. It makes really a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews.

10 to 12 in.....	\$. 75	18 to 24 in.....	\$2.50
12 to 15 in.....	1.00	24 to 30 in.....	3.00
15 to 18 in.....	1.50	30 to 36 in.....	3.50

T. Repandens. Spreading English Yew. A low spreading tree or Evergreen bush; very luxuriant, with intensely dark green foliage.

Entirely hardy. A specimen will cover a circle 15 feet in diameter, and is an object of great beauty.

10 to 12 in.....	\$. 75	15 to 20 in.....	\$1.50
12 to 15 in.....	1.00		

T. Cuspidata Brevifolia. From Japan, and the hardiest of all Yews. Branches somewhat ascending, with dark green foliage.

1 ft.....	\$1.00	2 to 3 ft.....	\$3.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00		

Thuya. Arbor Vitae

These highly ornamental trees, though many are of upright habit, do not grow to great heights, and are appropriate for small lawns as well as large areas. They are generally hardy, grow vigorously in varied soils, and are easily transplanted. Their clean, neat, compact appearance, and the soft, fern-like foliage, in many cases so brightly colored, make them useful in grouping, bedding, bordering and formal gardening, for cemetery and lawn specimens, for hedges, screens, window-boxes, vases and house decorations.

Thuya Occidentalis. American Arbor Vitae. A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal, the foliage soft and light green in color. The branches are dense and symmetrical from the ground up. This Arbor Vitae should be included in groups and all evergreen plantings. For tubs and vases, and for formal plantings, there is nothing better. They are unapproached as tall hedges to form screens from objectionable objects, or for shelter-belts, or as a blind about clothes-yards, etc. They grow quickly, and if planted closely in hedges, give the desired effects promptly. They may be kept at any height and made more dense and bushy by trimming, which they endure readily.

6 in	\$.10	5 ft.	\$1.50
1 ft. . . . .	.15	6 ft.	2.50
2 ft. . . . .	.25	7 ft.	3.00
3 ft. . . . .	.50	8 ft.	4.00
4 ft.	1.00		

T. Occidentalis Columbia. Of pyramidal form; new growth tipped with white, making the plant conspicuous and attractive all summer.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.	\$2.50
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	4 to 5 ft.	3.00
2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	5 to 6 ft.	4.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00		

T. Occidentalis Globosa. Globe Arbor Vitae. Globular form; foliage fine and delicate.

10 to 12 in	\$.75	18 to 24 in	\$1.50
12 to 18 in	1.00	24 to 30 in	2.00

T. Occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Arbor Vitae. More upright habit, with yellowish green foliage.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	2 to 2½ ft.	\$1.00
1½ to 2 ft. . . . .	.75	2½ to 3 ft.	1.50

T. Occidentalis Lutea. Geo. Peabody's Golden Arbor Vitae. A distinct golden yellow form that is beautiful as a specimen and highly valued, too, for contrast in foliage effects.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.75	4 to 4½ ft.	\$3.00
2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	4½ to 5 ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	5 to 5½ ft.	4.00
3 to 3½ ft.	2.00	5½ to 6 ft.	4.50
3½ to 4 ft.	2.50		

T. Occidentalis Pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. Similar to American Arbor Vitae (*T. Occidentalis*), but more dense in habit; finer in texture, and retains its lustrous green color all winter. It is of the same columnar habit that adapts it to formal planting and suits it for lawn specimens and evergreen groups.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50	4 to 5 ft.	\$2.00
2 to 2½ ft. . . . .	.75	5 to 6 ft.	2.50
2½ to 3 ft.	1.00	6 to 7 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.50		

T. Occidentalis Siberica. Siberian Arbor Vitae. A small pyramidal tree of dense habit. Foliage very dark green, with a brownish tint, bluish green below. Branches short and rigid. Distinct and of extreme hardness.

1 ft.	\$.50	2½ to 3 ft.	\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft.	1.00	3 to 3½ ft.	2.00
2 to 2½ ft.	1.25		

T. Occidentalis Warreana. Most hardy of all Arborvitaes. Foliage dark green and dense. Valuable for hedges.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.75	2½ to 3 ft.	\$1.50
2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	3½ to 4 ft.	2.50

T. Orientalis. Chinese Arbor Vitae. A low, bushy tree of columnar or pyramidal habit, native of Asia. Foliage bright green in summer, assuming tones of bronze and brown in winter. Both the typical form and the varieties following are very useful as garden plants, and, in tubs or vases, as porch plants. Very hardy and beautiful.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. . . . .	.75	4 to 5 ft.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	5 to 6 ft.	2.50

T. Orientalis Aurea. Golden Chinese Arbor Vitae. A low and compact shrub in which the foliage assumes a beautiful golden yellow color at the beginning of the growing season.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$.75	2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft.	1.25	2½ to 3 ft.	2.50

T. Orientalis Compacta. Compact Oriental Arbor Vitae. A low and very compact form, with bright green foliage. Very formal and attractive, and a favorite everywhere.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	2 to 3 ft.	\$1.00
1½ to 2 ft. . . . .	.75	3 to 4 ft.	1.50

T. Orientalis Pyramidalis. Pyramidal Oriental Arbor Vitae. One of the tallest and hardest varieties, of pyramidal outline.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.	1.50
1½ to 2 ft. . . . .	.75	4 to 5 ft.	2.00
2 to 3 ft.	1.00	5 to 6 ft.	2.50

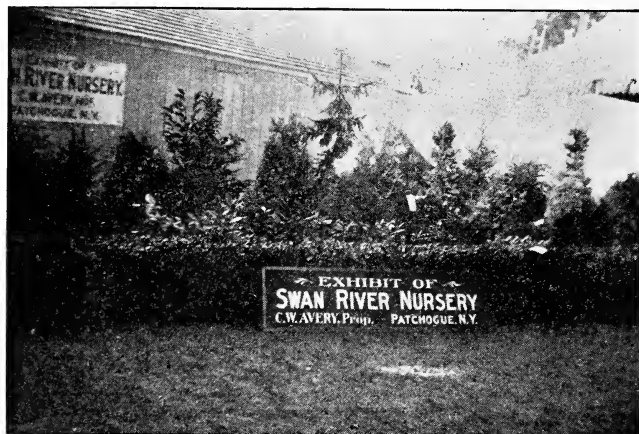
Tsuga. Hemlock

A magnificent native tree that grows rapidly in most any soil and is very hardy. If allowed sunlight, it will hold its lower branches and remain symmetrically furnished from the ground up, in which condition it makes splendid lawn specimens with a certain elegance and beauty that its slender, graceful branches alone possess. It will withstand wind and exposure, and therefore is suited for shelter-belts and wind-breaks, as well as in all mass plantings of large evergreens. Hemlocks succeed well in almost any soil, but prefer most a good loam that is moist rather than too dry. Hemlocks withstand shearing so

well and become so dense and compact when subjected to that treatment, that they may be used wherever a small tree is wanted, or in hedges. For this purpose no other evergreen is better adapted, because it becomes impenetrable as well as neat and attractive, and may be kept low or allowed to grow into tall hedges or screens.

Tsuga Canadensis. Common Hemlock. The well known tree of our American forests. Growth loose and open; habit extremely graceful. Bears shearing well, and makes the most ornamental evergreen hedge.

1 to 2 ft.....	\$.75	4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00
2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	4.50
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00		



OUR EXHIBIT AT THE RIVERHEAD COUNTY FAIR, SEPTEMBER, 1914,
WHICH TOOK FIRST PRIZE

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

In winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty, the bright glossy foliage of evergreen shrubs makes a brave display and is, on this account, doubly valuable.

It is often that this period of the year is overlooked in the landscape planning of a property, when there is possible such pleasing results as these shrubs create.

Not only do these shrubs produce cheerful effects during the winter period, but the growing season finds their glossy leaves making a display, often more pleasing than those of a deciduous character.

A deep, cool, moist sub-soil with proper drainage is the ideal soil and a shaded position is often preferable, as bright sunlight during the winter months is liable to injure the foliage of some of them.

Andromeda. Fetter Bush. The beautiful white flowers of these valuable shrubs expand with the first breath of early spring. They thrive in partial shade or in situations with northern exposure, in any porous, fertile soil, especially one containing leaf-mould.

Andromeda Japonica. Japanese Fetter Bush. A most graceful evergreen shrub, with rich green foliage and drooping racemes of pure white, waxy blossoms. Excellent plants for edging Rhododendron or Azalea beds, doing well in a partially shaded position.

9 to 12 in	\$.75	15 to 18 in	\$1.50
12 to 15 in	1.00		

Azalea

Free flowering evergreen shrubs, thriving in woods earth or other fibrous rich soils. They require for their best development partial shade and ample moisture.

Azalea Amœna. Evergreen Azalea. A low bushy shrub with small green leaves which

change in winter to a rich bronze or coppery brown. Native of China and Japan. In spring the whole plant is covered by a wealth of claret purple flowers which continue to open for a period of two or three weeks.

12 in	\$.75	18 to 24 in	\$2.00
12 to 15 in	1.00	24 to 30 in	2.50
15 to 18 in	1.50		

Azalea Hinodegeri. Japanese Evergreen Azalea. A grand variety of compact bushy habit, bearing larger leaves than the Amœna. The plant grows in vigor with age, and in bloom is an object of great beauty, being literally covered with bright carmine pink flowers. The finest shrub of recent introduction.

12 in	\$.75	18 to 24 in	\$2.00
12 to 15 in	1.00	24 to 30 in	2.50
15 to 18 in	1.50		

Azalea Mollis. Chinese Azalea. Large flowered Chinese Azalea. Obtainable in many shades of red and yellow.

12 in	\$.50	18 to 24 in	\$1.50
12 to 15 in .....	.75	24 to 30 in	2.00
15 to 18 in	1.00		

Buxus. Boxwood

The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium sized trees. All are long lived, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs, for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Will grow in sun or shade, but we have found it advisable to use some protection during very severe winters.

Buxus Sempervirens. Pyramidal Boxwood. An evergreen shrub, with close growing, oval, dark, shining foliage. Stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained soil, and best in a partially shaded position. We can furnish plants in several forms, bush, pyramid and standard. The smaller sizes in bush form are especially adapted to window-boxes.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$2.00	5 to 5½ ft.	\$5.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.00	6 to 6½ ft.	6.00
4 to 4½ ft.	4.00		

B. Sempervirens. Standard or Tree Boxwood. These have round heads, usually from 1 to 2 feet in diameter, on stems which vary from 1 to 3 feet in height. They are very useful for formal gardens and terraces.

2 ft. high, 1 ft. crown	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft. high, 1 to 1½ ft. crown	3.00
2 to 3 ft. high, 1½ to 2 ft. crown	4.00

B. Suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood. This is the well-known dwarf, compact-growing variety so commonly used for edging.

4 in., per 100	\$8.00	8 in., per 100	\$15.00
6 in., per 100	12.00		

Kalmia. Laurel

Beautiful evergreen shrubs with showy flowers. The Mountain Laurel is one of the most ornamental shrubs in cultivation, and

its liberal use makes possible some of the most enchanting results. *Kalmias* thrive in porous or loamy soils, especially those containing leaf-mould or woods earth. A mulch of forest leaves or pine needles is beneficial, preventing the rapid evaporation of moisture and sudden changes of temperature from affecting the roots. Either massed, in groups, or as single specimens, the floral effects are most beautiful, and we confidently recommend these valuable hardy plants.

Kalmia Latifolia. Mountain Laurel. One of the most attractive of broad-leaved evergreens, both on account of its wide, dark green and glossy leaves, and for its masses of showy pink or rose-colored flowers which appear in greatest profusion in early summer. It is found growing from Nova Scotia to Florida, and seems to endure all conditions of climate.

10 to 15 in	\$.60	24 to 30 in	\$1.25
18 to 24 in	1.00	30 to 36 in	1.50

Mahonia. Holly-leaved Barberry

Attractive shrubs with yellow inner-bark and wood, and evergreen, usually spiny toothed leaves. They thrive in almost any soil, but a sandy fibrous loam is best. Partial shade and ample moisture result in brighter and glossier foliage.

Mahonia Aquifolium. Oregon Grape. A handsome ornamental shrub with compound leaves, the 5 to 9 leaflets dark lustrous green, spiny toothed. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or coppery hue. Flowers yellow, in dense clusters, appearing in spring. Berries blue or nearly black.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft. ....	.75		

Rhododendrons

There has been much money and labor wasted in futile efforts to grow *Rhododendrons*. These failures are occasioned by a number of reasons. First, the effort to grow sorts that are not hardy in our climate; second, to planting in thin and barren soil, and in exposed situations, where the winds of Winter rapidly evaporate the moisture in the plant. Make your *Rhododendron* bed deep and rich, and never on any account more than scratch the surface of the soil after planting. The roots are near the surface and digging among them destroys many and exposes all more or less to the influence of drouth and cold. They are moisture-loving plants, and a rich, peaty, well-drained soil suits them best. Mulch your plants well and use cow manure abundantly.

Rhododendrons make a grand show in Winter and Summer alike, with their dark, shining Evergreen foliage, but are particularly attractive in early Summer, when their great masses of bloom of various colors and shades attract the attention of all. Where practicable, we urge their planting in masses, and a good plan is to have the foreground or border plants of *Azaleas*. The seed pods should be removed after flowering.

The following may be relied upon as hardy varieties:

Rhododendron Catawbiense Hybrids

Abraham Lincoln. Beautiful rosy red. One of the best of the dark colored varieties.

Album Elegans. Large foliage; bluish, changing to white.

Album Grandiflorum. White and bluish; fine.

Atrosanguineum. Intense blood red.



HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

Boule de Neige. Pure white; dwarf, compact habit.

Blandyanum. Rosy pink; very abundant bloomer.

Caractacus. Rich purplish crimson; fine.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.

Charles Bagley. Cherry red; fine truss and habit.

Delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

Flushing. Rose scarlet; very fine.

General Grant. Bright, rosy scarlet; fine.

Giganteum. Rose pink, fine color.

Gloriosum. Blush white. A fine variety.

Grandiflorum. Deep rose colored flower.

H. H. Hunnewell. Rich dark crimson.

H. W. Sargent. Enormous truss; rich crimson.

Kettledrum. Deep red and fine.

Lady Armstrong. Beautiful pale rose, spotted.

Mrs. Milner. Rich crimson; good habit.

Old Port. Very dark red and unattractive.

Purpureum Elegans. Very fine purple.

Purpureum Grandiflorum. Of excellent habit.

Roseum Elegans. Large leaves; rose colored flowers.

Roseum Grandiflorum. Large, fine rose.

Roseum Superbum. Good, clear rose color.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$.75	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$1.50
1½ to 2 ft.....	1.25		

Yucca. Adam's Needle

Broad pointed leaves and in mid-summer immense panicles of Lily-like white flowers from center of plant attaining height of 4 to 5 feet.

Yucca Filamentosa. Spanish Bayonet. The well known garden Yucca, blooming toward the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all the Yuccas.

Medium size, \$.25 Large, \$.50 Extra large, \$.75

DECIDUOUS TREES

Nothing can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting; the kinds that will give the coolest shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf growing sorts. Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils.

Acer. Maples

Among the most valuable of ornamental trees for street or landscape planting, the Maples stand out prominently. The glorious autumnal colors which characterize so many of the species add greatly to their effectiveness. The leaf outlines are pleasing and symmetrical, and in the Japanese varieties assume a veritable flower-garden aspect. A moist, porous soil is best for them.

Acer Dasycarpum. Silver Maple. Well known and popular. Of rapid growth; round, irregular form; leaves light green above, silvery beneath. *Recommended for immediate effect.*

8 to 10 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	.75
12 to 14 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
14 to 16 ft., 2 in.	1.50
16 to 18 ft., 2½ in.	2.00
3 in.	2.50
3½ in.	3.50
4 in.	5.00
4½ in.	6.00

A. Dasycarpum Wieri Laciniatum. Wier's Cut leaved Silver Maple. This remarkably graceful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a very rapid grower.

8 to 10 ft.	\$.75
10 to 12 ft.	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 in. caliper	2.50

A. Negundo. Ash-leaved Maple. A native tree with light green foliage and greenish colored smooth bark. Desirable for contrast and for its extreme hardness.

8 to 10 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	.75
2 in.	1.00
2½ in.	1.50
3 in.	2.00
3½ in.	2.50
4 in.	3.00

A. Negundo Variegata. Variegated Ash-leaved Maple. Same as the preceding only having a variegated leaf.

8 to 10 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	1.50
2½ in.	2.50

A. Platanoides. Norway Maple. Vigorous growing tree, of spreading, rounded form, but compact habit. Foliage dark shining green. Very handsome species and one of the best for street and avenue planting.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.50
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in.	.75
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
12 to 14 ft., 1½ in.	1.25
2 in.	1.75
2½ in.	2.00
2½ in.	2.50
3 in.	3.50
3½ in.	4.00
4 in.	5.00

12 to 14 ft., 4½ in., caliper	\$6.50
5 in.	8.00
6 in.	12.00
6½ in.	15.00
7 in.	18.00
7½ in.	22.00
8 in.	25.00

A. Platanoides Folia Argentea Aurea. New and distinct, yet as hardy as the Norway Maple. Has white and green variegated leaves and will be valuable for shade and ornamentation.

8 to 10 ft.	\$1.25	12 to 14 ft.	\$2.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50		

A. Platanoides Reitenbachii. Reitenbach's Purple-leaved Maple. A beautiful tree, remarkable for the changing colors of its leaves.



ACER PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI

In spring the foliage is of a delicate reddish green, in summer a decided dark purple, and in autumn fades with tints of red and purple.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	1.25
12 to 14 ft., 1½ in.	1.50
2 in.	2.00
2½ in.	2.50
2½ in.	3.00
3 in.	4.00
3½ in.	5.00

A. Platanoides Schwedlerii. Schwedler's Purple Norway Maple. Another handsome tree with color changing foliage. The vernal leaves are bright purplish and crimson, the summer foliage dark green, fading in autumn with tones of purple, red and brown.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	1.25
12 to 14 ft., 1½ in.	1.50
2 in.	2.00
2½ in.	2.50
2½ in.	3.00
3 in.	4.00
3½ in.	5.00

A. Pseudo-platanus. Sycamore Maple. A large tree of vigorous growth with spreading branches, forming a large oval crown. Native of Europe. Leaves 5-lobed, coarsely toothed, deep green above, glaucous beneath. A handsome species of great hardiness.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper	1.50
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	3.00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.	5.00
5 in. caliper	8.00
6 in. caliper	12.00

A. Saccharinum. Sugar, Rock or Hard Maple. A large stately tree of upright, dense habit, thriving in almost any soil. Grows naturally from Newfoundland and Manitoba to Florida and Texas. Leaves 3 to 5 lobed, dark green on the upper, pale on the lower surface, turning in autumn to brilliant shades of scarlet, orange and yellow. A grand street

and lawn tree. This is the tree from which maple sugar is principally made.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 in.	2.00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ in.	2.50
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. caliper	3.50
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in.	5.00
4 to 5 in.	8.00
5 to 6 in.	12.00

Japanese Maples

Beautiful little trees, valued in all landscape work. Especially adapted for planting in front of evergreen borders, in groups for color effects or individually, in prominent places. They are reliably hardy in all but the coldest sections of the United States. Transplant easily and mature quickly.

Acer Palmatum Atropurpureum. Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. Leaves dark red in spring, eventually purplish red, doubly serrate, deeply divided. A compact, beautiful variety.

A. Palmatum Dissectum. Cut-leaved Japanese Maple. Leaves divided to the base into 5 to 9 pinnatifid lobes, of a beautiful rich green color.

A. Polymorphum. Green-leaved Japanese Maple. The blood-leaved variety has drawn deserved attention away from this beautiful plant. Feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green, it is as prominently attractive as the colored ones. Suitable wherever a big, bush-like specimen is wanted. Excellent used with the blood-leaved kinds.

A. Polymorphum Atropurpureum. Purple-leaved Japanese Maple. Known generally because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a full bushy specimen, with breadth equal to height. The most beautiful colored foliage plant that is hardy. Sometimes grown in tree form.

A. Polymorphum Atropurpureum Dissectum. Dissected Purple-leaved Japanese Maple. Low, spreading habit; blood-red leaves, as deeply and as delicately cut as a fern.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.00	3 to 4 ft.	\$3.50
1½ to 2 ft.	1.50	4 to 5 ft.	4.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	5 to 6 ft.	5.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.00		

Aesculus. Horse Chestnut

Well known to many by its showy flower clusters, unique seeds and broad, pleasing, shade-giving leaves. Develops into a large, majestic specimen.

Aesculus Hippocastanum. Common White flowering Horse Chestnut. Ornamental trees for shade and avenues. In May quantities of beautiful spikes of white flowers appear from among the deep green foliage.

6 to 8 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft., 2 in.	1.75
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in.	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 3 in.	3.00
14 to 16 ft., 3½ to 4 in.	4.00
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 4½ in.	5.00



ACER POLYMORPHUM

A. Rubicunda. Red-flowering Horse Chestnut. Showy red panicles of flowers, flecked yellow. A splendid lawn specimen, and very popular.

6 to 8 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. caliper	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft., 2 to 3 in. "	2.50
10 to 12 ft., 3 to 4 in. "	4.00

Alnus. Alder

Hardy, rapid-growing trees, thriving in moist land. They are extremely valuable and ornamental for waterside planting, and, in early spring, the abundant staminate catkins are much admired.

Alnus Glutinosa. Common Alder. A vigorous and rapid-growing tree, native of Europe and Asia. Leaves dull, dark green, the borders irregularly toothed, turning yellow in autumn. Of great value for planting in cold, damp ground.

8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. caliper	\$.75
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. "	1.00
14 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in. "	1.50
16 to 18 ft., 3 in. "	2.00

Betula. Birch

The quick growth, light branches and airy appearance of the birches, and the beautiful bark, make them indispensable. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or very early fall.

Betula Alba. European White Birch. A beautiful tree with white bark and, in age, spreading and pendulous branches. Native of Europe. Leaves ovate, deep green, hanging from slender petioles, fading in autumn with tones of yellow. A graceful and hardy species of drooping habit.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1½ in. caliper	1.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. "	1.50
2 to 3 in. "	3.00
3 to 4 in. "	5.00

B. Alba Atropurpurea. Purple-leaved Birch. Leaves dark purple, contrasting strongly with the beautiful white bark.

6 to 8 ft., 1½ in. caliper	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft., 2 in. "	1.50
10 to 12 ft., 3 in. "	2.50
4½ to 5 in. caliper	5.00

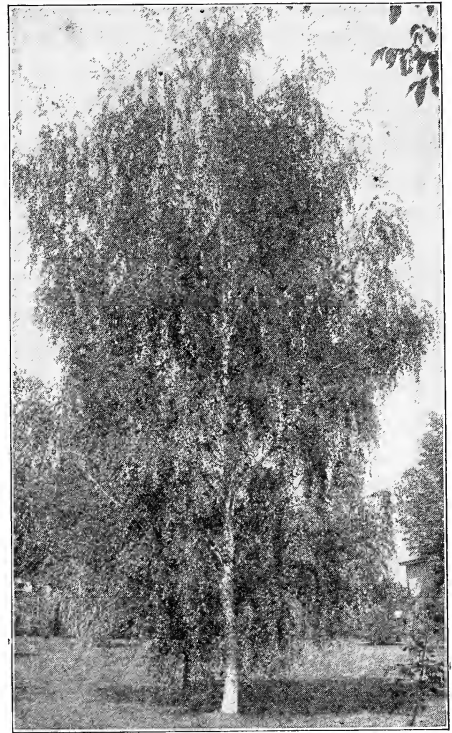
B. Alba Laciniata. Cut-leaved Birch. A most graceful tree, not unlike the Weeping Willow in character, but with finely cut foliage. Considered one of the loveliest lawn specimens.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00	10 to 12 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.	1.50	12 to 14 ft.	2.50

Catalpa

The large, tropical looking leaves and rapid growth of catalpas make them much sought. There are several kinds in our collection, but these are the best.

Catalpa Bignonioides. Indian Bean. A tree with showy flowers and stout, brittle branches, forming a broad crown. Native



BETULA ALBA PENDULA LACINIATA

of the Southern States. Leaves large, the borders usually entire, broadly ovate, light green, falling with the first frosts. Flowers, which open in June and July, in large, many-flowered panicles, white with yellow and purple spots, nearly two inches broad. Fruit 10 to 18 inches long, pendent.

1 to 1½ in. caliper	\$1.00
2 to 2½ in. "	2.00
3 to 4 in. "	3.50

C. Bungeii. Chinese Catalpa. A curious dwarf tree, with a globular head, measuring 8 to 10 feet in diameter at maturity. It is effective for lawn and terrace decorations. Quite hardy, most distinct and desirable for lawn planting.

5 to 6 ft., 1 yr ...	\$1.00	6 to 7 ft., 4 yrs ...	\$4.00
5 to 6 ft., 2 yrs ...	1.50	6 to 7 ft., 5 yrs ...	5.00
5 to 6 ft., 3 yrs ...	2.50		

C. Speciosa. Western Catalpa. If for no other reason, this will always be in demand for the large panicles of white flowers in June, and for rapid growth. General habit of growth is rugged and informal.

9 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. caliper	\$.75
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. "	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. "	2.50
12 to 14 ft., 4 to 4½ in. "	3.00
14 to 16 ft., 4½ to 5 in. "	4.00
16 to 18 ft., 5 to 5½ in. "	5.00

Cerasus. Cherry

The bright, cheerful aspect of the Flowering Cherries, which are literally covered with blossoms in early spring, is well known to those who have planted them. No garden is quite complete without these beautiful trees.

Cerasus Flore Rosea Japonica. Japanese Pink-flowering Cherry. The famous Flowering Cherry of Japan, so beautifully portrayed in many Japanese scenes. The flowers are very large, pink or blush, opening just as the leaves begin to expand, borne on elongated, often much-branched peduncles. The single forms have a charm not surpassed by the double flowers, and both should be in every garden.

4 ft.....	\$1.00	6 ft.....	\$2.50
5 ft.....	1.50		

Cercis. Judas Tree

These beautiful hardy trees are among the showiest of ornamentals, being literally covered with handsome flowers in early spring. They are seen at their best in small groups or colonies with an underplanting of shrubs, although as single specimens on the lawn they are effective and desirable. A moist loamy soil is to be preferred.

Cercis Canadensis. Red Bud. A small round-headed tree, bearing an abundance of rosy-pink flowers in early May before the leaves appear. Foliage heart-shaped and shining green.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$.35	6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.25
5 to 5 ft.....	.75	8 to 10 ft.....	1.50
5 to 6 ft.....	1.00		

Cornus. Dogwood

Small trees of great hardiness and floral beauty, thriving in almost any soil or exposure. The white-flowering Dogwood, especially, is recommended as one of the showiest of flowering trees. Some of the most enchanting results in ornamental planting are attained by the liberal use of these valuable subjects.

Cornus Florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Of inestimable value in landscaping. The white-petaled flowers cover the trees in early Spring. The deep crimson Autumn leaves rival in brilliancy the Scarlet Oak. For planting in quantity with shrubs, for screens or under and among larger trees, nothing is finer. A hardy tree and good grower in almost any soil.

2 ft.....	\$.30	6 ft.....	\$1.50
3 ft.....	.50	8 ft.....	2.00
4 ft.....	.75	10 ft.....	3.50
5 ft.....	1.00		

C. Florida Rubra. Pink-flowering Dogwood. Possesses the many good qualities of Cornus Florida, and resembles it in all but the flowers, which are a beautiful shade of pink.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	6 to 8 ft.....	3.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.75		

Fagus. Beech

These are among the most attractive ornamental trees for lawn or park plantings. They are also useful for high screens or as specimens. Hardy, and rarely subjected to insect ravages. The deep dark red leaves of the purple variety, the delicately cut foliage of the fern-leaved and the grotesqueness of the Weeping Beech are characteristics meriting their more general use.

Fagus Sylvatica Purpurea Riversi. River's Purple Beech. Where a large growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this.



FRAXINUS AMERICANA

From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage.

3 ft.....	\$.75	6 ft.....	\$3.00
4 ft.....	1.25	7 ft.....	4.00
5 ft.....	2.00	8 ft.....	5.00

F. Sylvatica Purpurea Rosea Marginatis. A strikingly new variety, the leaf of which is dark purple, richly margined with rose-carmine and yellow.

3 ft.....	\$.75	6 ft.....	\$3.00
4 ft.....	1.25	7 ft.....	4.00
5 ft.....	2.00		

Fraxinus. Ash

Quick-growing, inexpensive shade trees, that naturally make handsome, symmetrical specimens that are suitable for almost all landscape work, especially lawn and avenue plant-

ing. In the Fall the foliage turns a brilliant yellow.

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash. This grand old native is quick in growth, with massive trunk and broad, spreading limbs. It is valued for timber, shade or street planting.

7 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.50
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. caliper	1.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	2.00

F. Excelsior. European Ash. Taller and more rounded than the American, with larger, darker leaves, which remain on the tree late in the Fall. It thrives in moist ground.

7 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.75
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. caliper	1.25
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	2.00

Gymnocladus. Coffee Tree

The species described below is a stout, hardy shade tree that thrives best in a deep loamy soil. Sometimes used as a street tree. The clusters of unopened seed-pods which hang on the trees all winter are both interesting and attractive.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. Kentucky Coffee Tree. Of spreading, open habit, with pinnate leaves of a shade not common. Will thrive near the sea. Picturesque and desirable. A tree of great vitality and suited for planting in cities.

6 to 8 ft., 1 to 1½ in. caliper	\$1.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	2.00

Halesia. Snowdrop

A most interesting and desirable shrubby tree, bearing pendent bell-shaped white flowers in May.

Halesia Tetraptera. Silver Bell. Leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure white flowers, resembling those of the snowdrop, but larger.

4 ft.	\$.25	6 ft.	\$.50
5 ft. ....	.35	8 ft.	1.00

Juglans. Walnut

All of the species are valuable objects for any situation, and in addition to their decorative foliage, are worthy of being planted for their desirable nuts.

Juglans Nigra. Black Walnuts. A noble tree with a symmetrical round topped crown. Grows naturally from New England, Ontario and Minnesota, southward to the Gulf States. Leaves compound, with 15 to 23 leaflets, bright yellow green, turning yellow in autumn. Nuts solitary or in pairs, the kernels sweet and edible. One of the most shapely and beautiful trees, very adaptable and desirable for lawn or landscape, or for orchard planting.

1 to 2 ft.	\$.25	6 to 7 ft.	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	7 to 9 ft.	1.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75		

J. Regia. English Walnut. A spreading tree of attractive form when developed. The well known Madeira nut of commerce.

2 to 3 ft.	\$.75	6 to 8 ft.	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	8 to 10 ft.	2.50

Laburnum. Golden Chain

Ornamental trees with handsome pea-shaped flowers, borne in long, drooping racemes, and described by Cowper as "rich in streaming gold." They thrive best in moist, fertile soil.

Laburnum Cytissus. Golden Chain. A small tree with erect or ascending branches, forming a narrow head. Native of Southern Europe. Leaves compound, consisting of three leaflets of a beautiful green color. Flowers yellow, borne in silky drooping racemes. This is the Bean Tree of European gardens. Very few indeed of the flowering trees can surpass in splendor the Golden Chain, when, in late spring, it is a mass of graceful pendent blossoms—the attraction of busy bees and butterflies.

4 to 5 ft.	\$.40	8 to 9 ft.	\$1.50
5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	10 to 12 ft.	2.00
6 to 7 ft. ....	.75		

Larix. Larch

Deciduous trees of pyramidal outline of great hardiness. They grow in almost any kind of soil, but prefer a moist well drained situation, exposed to full sun and air. They are among the first trees to start into growth in the spring and on this account are preferably transplanted in autumn or in earliest spring.

Larix Europea. European Larch. A tall tree with a conical head, native of Middle Europe, where it is esteemed both as a timber tree and as a graceful object in park and landscape. Leaves deciduous, soft, light green, in tufts or fascicles of thirty to fifty, fading in autumn with beautiful yellow tones.

2 to 3 ft.	\$.35	6 to 7 ft.	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.50	7 to 8 ft.	2.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	8 to 10 ft.	4.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.00	10 to 12 ft.	5.00

Liquidamber. Sweet Gum

A picturesque tree thriving in almost any soil, but reaching its greatest development in moist rich loam. Of inestimable value to the planter in the Middle and Southern States. Farther North it should be planted in protected situations.

Liquidamber Stryaciflua. Sweet Gum. A handsome tree, with star-shaped leaves; desirable for its beautiful Fall coloring. Thrives in low, wet soil, although doing well in all locations.

4 to 6 ft.	\$.50	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.75
6 to 8 ft.	1.00	12 to 14 ft.	2.50
8 to 10 ft.	1.50		



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA

Liriodendron. Tulip Tree

A hardy, rapid-growing tree of great adaptability. For lawns and avenues this tree is unsurpassed, both on account of its handsome foliage and the large tulip-like flowers. Grows best in deep rich soil, and succeeds best when transplanted in the spring

Liriodendron Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. One of our largest native trees of rapid growth, large, handsome green leaves; flowers in early June, tulip shape, greenish yellow, blotched with orange. Difficult to transplant, except of small size.

6 ft.....	\$.75	10 to 12 ft.....	\$1.50
7 ft.....	1.00	12 to 14 ft.....	3.00
8 ft.....	1.25		

Magnolia

It would be almost impossible to over-praise Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for lawn ornamentation. Nothing else gives such a profuse floral display.

All have rich, green foliage which continues attractive throughout the growing season.

Magnolia Acuminata. Cucumber Tree. One of the largest Magnolias, of rapid growth, forming a pyramidal tree of much beauty;

flowers yellowish white, expanding in latter May.

4 ft.....	\$.75	8 ft.....	\$2.00
5 ft.....	1.00	10 ft.....	3.50
6 ft.....	1.25	12 ft.....	5.00
7 ft.....	1.50	14 ft.....	8.00

M. Alexandrina. Blooms a few days earlier, otherwise similar to the Magnolia Soulangeana.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	2.00	5 to 6 ft.....	4.00

M. Glauca. Sweet Bay. A small tree common in the swamps of New Jersey; nearly evergreen. Thrives very well on upland soil, and is esteemed for its delicate, white, sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1.00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	1.25	4 to 5 ft.....	2.00

M. Soulangeana. Soulange's Magnolia. Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	3.00

M. Stellata. Starry Magnolia. A dwarf, bush growing, most valuable kind. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.50	2½ to 3 ft.	\$3.00
1½ to 2 ft.	1.75	3 to 4 ft.	3.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.00		

Morus. Mulberry

Hardy ornamental trees thriving in almost any soil. The sweet fleshy fruits are a great attraction to birds, and on this account they have been extensively planted in many house-grounds and gardens.

M. Tartarica. Russian Mulberry. Very hardy and bearing an abundance of black fruit.

5 to 6 ft.	\$.50	8 to 10 ft.	\$1.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	10 to 12 ft.	1.50

Platanus. Plane

The Plane is among our tallest trees; grows rapidly into massive proportions; is hardy and remarkably free from disease. It is a great favorite for streets, parks or lawns; does well in moist soils; withstands the smoky atmosphere of cities, and thrives near the seashore.

Platanus Orientalis. Oriental Plane. A large and massive tree with a very wide round-topped head. Native of Europe and India. Bark whitened, exfoliating, lending a picturesque aspect, especially in winter.

6 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$.50
7 ft., 1½ in. "	1.00
8 ft., 2 in. "	1.50
10 ft., 2½ in. "	2.00
12 ft., 3½ in. "	3.50
14 ft., 4½ in. "	4.50
16 ft., 5 in. "	7.00
18 ft., 6 in. "	12.00

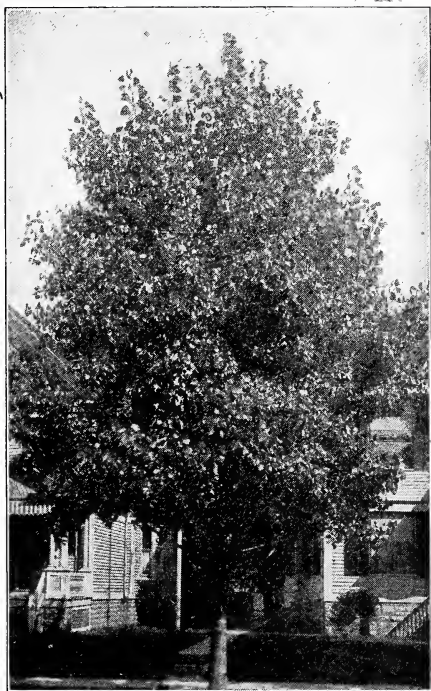
Populus. Poplar

Rapid growing trees of great hardiness, extensively used for windbreaks, street trees and ornamental planting. They thrive in almost any soil, but attain their greatest proportions in moist rich loam. They are beautiful objects in spring, with long, drooping catkins, and also attractive throughout the growing season by reason of their trembling leaves.

Populus Alba Bolleana. Bolles Silver Poplar. In habit, resembles the Lombardy Poplar, but leaves are silvery white beneath.

8 to 10 ft., 1 in. caliper	\$1.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 in. "	2.00
2½ in. "	2.50

P. Deltoides. Carolina Poplar. The heart-shaped leaves are glossy and fresh-looking. Withstands well conditions under which many trees die. Largely planted in cities,



POPULUS DELTOIDES

and for quick effects about new buildings. It is a sure and rapid grower.

8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in. caliper	\$.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. " .....	.75
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. "	1.00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3 in. "	1.50
16 to 18 ft., 3 to 4 in. "	2.50
18 to 20 ft., 4 to 5 in. "	4.00

P. Fastigiata. Lombardy Poplar. A tall columnar tree of picturesque and very formal aspect. One of the characteristic trees of Lombardy and other parts of Italy. Widely planted; a very rapid growing and hardy tree. Leaves triangular, the borders serrate, dark green, borne on flattened petioles, moving freely in the wind.

6 ft., ½ in. caliper	\$.25
8 ft., 1 in. " .....	.40
10 ft., 1½ to 2 in. caliper .....	.60
12 ft., 3 in. "	1.00
14 ft., 3½ in. "	2.00

Prunus. Plum

Hardy trees of great beauty, thriving in almost any soil. The Purple-leaved Plum is especially adapted for use in formal gardens and in producing striking foliage effects.

Prunus Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. A handsome small tree of garden origin, with purple foliage. Very hardy and retaining its color throughout the summer. In spring the blush-pink flowers are borne in great profusion, harmonizing with the color tone of the



QUERCUS PALUSTRIS

unfolding leaves. One of the best of purple-leaved trees, the hot sun not affecting the leaves.

4 ft. \$.35 5 ft. \$.50

Ptelea. Hop Tree

Small hardy trees thriving in any well-drained soil. They are interesting objects on account of the clusters of wafer-like seeds. Most effective when planted in groups or colonies.

Ptelea Trifoliata Aurea. Golden Hop Tree. A small shrubby tree with golden colored foliage, bearing clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in autumn.

4 to 5 ft. \$.50 6 to 7 ft. \$1.00

Quercus. Oak

Possibly no other species of tree equals the Oak in all its characteristics; certainly none compare with it in enduring majesty. No tree is better suited for avenues on extensive places, and for this purpose it is steadily gaining ground in cities as well, though its complete adaptability is by no means established. The large growing sorts, given room for development, have few equals for lawns. Prune severely when transplanting.

Quercus Palustris. Pin Oak. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Oaks; leaves deep green and finely divided; grown singly, it

should be allowed to branch low. Makes a fine avenue tree.

6 ft., 1 in. caliper	.....	\$ 75
8 ft., 1½ in.	.....	1.00
10 ft., 2 in.	.....	2.00
12 ft., 3 in.	.....	3.00
14 ft., 4 in.	.....	5.00
15 ft., 5 to 6 in. caliper	.....	8.00

Salix. Willow

A large family which embraces varied forms, and includes some of our most common and ornamental trees. They are hardy throughout the temperate zone. Willows will grow almost anywhere, and need not necessarily be planted beside streams and waterways, as is commonly supposed. They mature so quickly that they are very satisfactory to plant for quick effects. The golden barked varieties are especially interesting and attractive in Winter, when the leaves have left their brilliant branches.

Salix Laurifolia. Laurel-leaved Willow. Foliage bright shining green, adherent until late Autumn. A valuable seashore tree.

4 to 6 ft., 1 in. caliper	.....	\$ .35
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in.	.....	.50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	.....	1.00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	.....	1.50
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in.	.....	2.00
14 to 16 ft., 3½ in.	.....	3.50
16 to 18 ft., 5 in.	.....	5.00

S. Vitellina Aurea. Golden-barked Willow. Bark of a golden color; especially attractive in Winter.

6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	12 to 14 ft.	2.00

S. Vitellina Britzensis. Salmon-barked Willow. Conspicuous in Winter, when its red bark is most attractive.

6 to 8 ft.	\$.75	10 to 12 ft.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.	1.00	12 to 14 ft.	2.00

Salisburia. Maiden Hair

Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the Maiden-Hair Fern, and remain green till late fall. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases. A very unusual tree.

Salisburia Adiantifolia. Maiden Hair Tree. One of the most beautiful of Japanese trees. Medium size; growth quite rapid and very handsome; distinct fan-like foliage. A valuable street tree.

t., 1 in. caliper	.....	\$ .75
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in. caliper	.....	1.25
8 to 10 ft., 2 in.	.....	1.50

Tilia. Linden

Handsome hardy trees thriving best in deep loamy soils. Valuable as shade trees for the lawn or street. The Lindens are of rapid growth and among the best of ornamentals.

Tilia Americana. American Linden. A rapid growing native, that develops into a large, broad, open-headed tree. The large, heart-shaped leaves cast a dense shade. It is hardy and grows in almost any soil. In Spring it has small, yellow flowers, that fill the air with fragrance. One of the best shade trees for lawn planting. Also desirable for street and avenue.

6 to 8 ft.	.....	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	.....	1.50
10 to 12 ft.	.....	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in. caliper	.....	3.00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 4 in.	.....	4.50

T. Argentea. White or Silver Linden. The silvery white leaves glisten in the sunlight, and contrast beautifully with other trees.

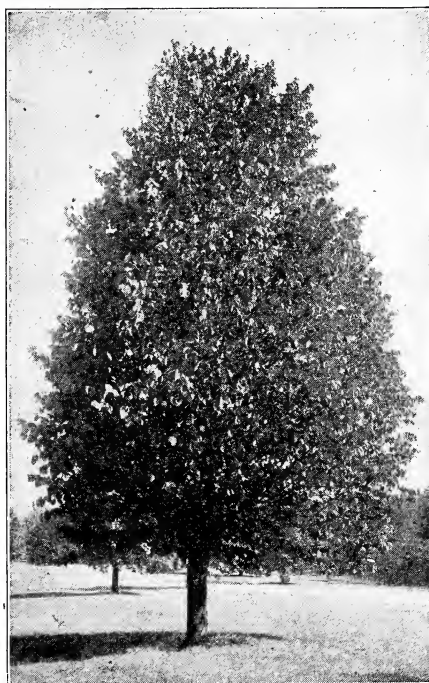
1 in. caliper	.....	\$1.00
1½ to 2 in.	.....	1.50
2½ to 3 in.	.....	2.50
3 to 3½ in.	.....	3.50
3½ to 4 in.	.....	4.00
4 to 5 in.	.....	5.00
5 to 6 in.	.....	8.00

T. Europea. European Linden. Fine large pyramidal tree. Foliage plentiful, forming a dense shade. Very fragrant when in bloom.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in., caliper	.....	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	.....	1.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	.....	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 3 in.	.....	2.50

T. Microphylla. Small-leaved European Linden. A dense, ovate tree, whose smoothness of outline is formed by the closeness of the twigs and the small size of the leaves. The foliage is perfectly healthy.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	.....	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	.....	1.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	.....	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	.....	2.50



TILIA EUROPEA

Ulmus. Elm

Stately trees combining grace of habit and beauty of outline. They are hardy and of extremely rapid growth when planted in moist loam. No lawn or landscape is complete without them. Several of the species are most satisfactorily used as street trees.

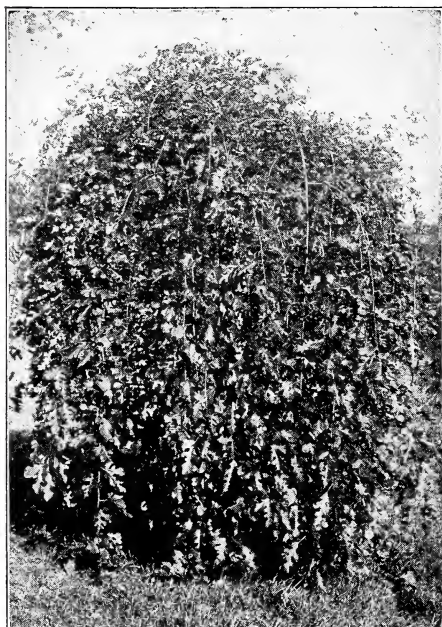
Ulmus Americana. American Elm.

6 to 8 ft., 1 in. caliper	.....	\$ .75
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	.....	1.00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	.....	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	.....	3.00
14 to 16 ft., 3 to 3½ in.	.....	3.50
16 to 18 ft., 4 to 5 in.	.....	6.00
" " 6 in.	.....	12.00

This catalog does not begin to list all the varieties of trees and plants we sell. We import annually large quantities of stock which can be grown more economically and better in foreign countries and we are prepared to supply anything in the line of hardy trees and plants which your wants require. We will be glad to quote prices if customers will confer with us relative to anything not listed herein.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES

In many situations where trees of large height are not wanted weeping trees may be used successfully. We recommend the following, all of which are valuable for decorative purposes:



MORUS ALBA PENDULA

Alnus Incana Pendula. Weeping Alder. A pretty weeping tree for the lawn with oval, dark green foliage.

5 to 6 ft. \$.75 to \$1.50

Betula Alba Laciniata Pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Its long, slender, drooping branches, silvery bark, and delicately cut foliage rank it among the most beautiful trees.

4 to 6 ft. \$1.00
6 to 8 ft. 1.25
8 to 10 ft. 1.50
10 to 12 ft. 2.50

B. Alba Youngii. Young's Weeping Birch. One of the most attractive of the weeping trees. Its long slender branches reach to the ground.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.00
4 to 6 ft. 1.50
6 to 8 ft. 2.00
8 to 10 ft. 3.00
10 to 12 ft. 5.00

Cerasus Pendula Japonica. Japanese Weeping Cherry. The slender branches fall

gracefully to the ground and are covered over the whole length with rose-colored flowers.

3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.50 6 to 8 ft. 2.50

Fagus Sylvatica Pendula. Weeping Beech. A rapid growing tree with spreading branches, straight trunk and glossy dark green leaves.

4 to 5 ft. \$1.50 6 to 8 ft. \$2.50
5 to 6 ft. 2.00 10 to 12 ft. 4.00

F. Sylvatica Purpurea Pendula. Weeping Purple Beech. A genuine and pronounced weeping form of the purple-leaved Beech. A rare and very beautiful tree, with same dark rich foliage of the purple-leaved variety and the pendulous trailing branches of the preceding form. Stems grafted high.

4 to 6 ft. \$2.00 7 to 8 ft. \$5.00
6 to 7 ft. 4.00

Morus Alba Pendula. Tea's Weeping Mulberry. A beautiful, hardy, ornamental tree; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

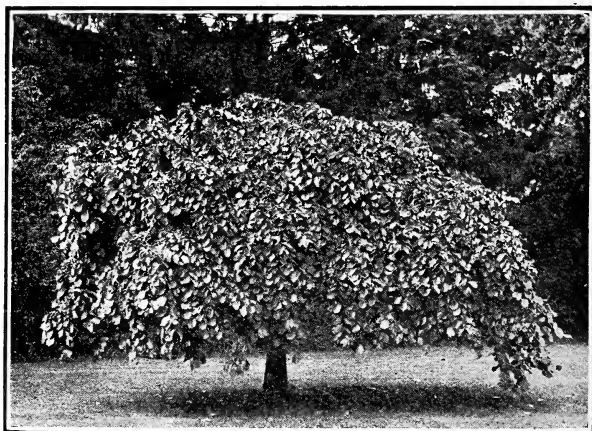
4 to 6 ft. \$1.50 6 to 7 ft. \$2.50 to \$5.00
5 to 6 ft. 2.00

Salix Babylonica. Weeping Willow. Foliage is bright green and has a wavy appearance. A well known and graceful variety.

4 to 6 ft. \$.50 10 to 12 ft. \$2.00
6 to 8 ft.75 12 to 14 ft. 2.50
8 to 10 ft. 1.00

Ulmus Scabra Pendula. Camperdown Weeping Elm. Its branches grow outward and downward in odd interesting forms, which when covered with its handsome dark green leaves forms a shady, tent-like canopy.

5 ft. \$1.50 7 ft. \$3.50
6 ft. 2.50



ULMUS SCABRA PENDULA



BERBERIS

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Hardy flowering shrubs develop more quickly than any class of trees, and are, therefore, indispensable for filling a new lawn, where it is desirable to get something to make a show as quickly as possible. In laying out new places they may be dotted about in groups or as single specimens.

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy, and worthy of cultivation in our climate. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in winter it is attractive in appearance from the gracefulness of its stems and branches, and from the color of its bark. When bright selections are made, it will serve almost as well as evergreens to shut out from view, fences or other low, unsightly objects.



TREE ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

Althea. Rose of Sharon

Familiar shrubs, deserving of more popularity than they receive. Altheas will grow almost anywhere, from Ontario southward, and their abundance of bloom comes at a comparatively flowerless time—from July to September. There is a wide diversity of color in the flowers of different varieties, though all of the plants are of the same upright character and usually grown from 8 to 12 feet in height. They should be used in every shrubbery border, are valuable as specimens, and make beautiful screens and hedges. Altheas are really one of the best deciduous flowering hedge plants, forming a thick, stout bush, when properly sheared and trained; such a hedge may be kept at any desired height.

A Rose of Sharon. Single and double colors of white, red, lilac, lavender and variegated-leaved with double purple flowers.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	5 to 6 ft.....	\$.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	6 to 7 ft.....	1.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.50		

A. Rose of Sharon. Tree form. Pink and white varieties.

4 to 5 ft.....	\$.50	6 to 7 ft.....	\$1.00
5 to 6 ft.....	.75		

Amygdalus Flore Rosea Pleno. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Erect, slender branches, covered in May with small, very double and fragrant pink flowers.

1 to 2 ft.....	\$.25	2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35
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Aralia Spinosa. Angelica Tree. A native, with stout, thorny branches. Leaves 1 to 3 feet long. Very ornamental, but odd. Grow quickly in any soil. Enormous panicles of white flowers in August.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	5 to 6 ft.....	\$.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	6 to 8 ft.....	1.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.50		

Azalea

Among the most gorgeous and best flowering plants in cultivation. They are useful in all landscape work, and can be employed in bedding or massing, and particularly in connection with Rhododendrons and Kalmias, or wherever a natural effect is desired. The native kinds grow well in heavy, moist soil; all are partial to shady places. After the flowering season is over, remove the seedpods to increase the next season's bloom.

Azalea Amœna. Evergreen Azalea. This well known favorite is of dwarf bushy habit, and thoroughly hardy. It is so densely covered during the month of May or June with rosy-purple flowers as to hide every twig, the color varying in depth, but always bright.

12 in	\$.75	18 to 24 in	\$2.00
12 to 15 in	1.00	24 to 30 in	2.50
15 to 18 in	1.50		

A. Hinodegeri. Japanese Evergreen Azalea. Somewhat resembles Amœna, but flowers are larger and more brilliant, the color being a striking shade of bright carmine pink, and which cover the plant so completely during the blooming season as to entirely hide the foliage; very hardy.

12 in	\$.75	18 to 24 in	\$2.00
12 to 15 in	1.00	24 to 30 in	2.50
15 to 18 in	1.50		

A. Mollis. Japanese Azalea. It is of dwarf bush-like habit. The flowers are large and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoot about the middle of May, of different shades of yellow. We know of no other flowering shrub to equal it in attractiveness.

12 in	\$.50	18 to 24 in	\$1.50
12 to 15 in .....	.75	24 to 30 in	2.00
15 to 18 in	1.00		

Berberis. Barberry

Hardy shrubs with thorny branches, thriving in almost any kind of soil. They are of inestimable value in the plantations, both on account of the profuse and highly colored fruits, and the gorgeous colors of the autumn foliage. Thunberg's Barberry is justly popular as a hedge plant, forming without clipping a low dense hedge of surpassing grace and beauty, or by the free use of the shears, a formal hedge of great density and durability.

Berberis Thunbergi. Thunberg's Japanese Barberry. A well known and deserving shrub. The small, white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which toward the close of summer are of a deep-scarlet color, continuing so all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring, a feature worthy of special mention. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses as well as in shrub borders.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$.20	2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35
1½ to 2 ft.....	.30	3 to 3½ ft.....	.50

B. Vulgaris. Common European Barberry. The pretty racemes of yellow flowers are quite showy in late May. Very hardy, and adapted to poor soil. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish-red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$.20	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.35
2½ to 3 ft.....	.25	5 to 6 ft.....	.50

B. Vulgaris Purpurea. Purple-leaved Barberry. A variety of the common barberry, but distinctive in having purple foliage. Desirable for massing or with other plants for contrast.

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$.25	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$.35
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Calycanthus Præcox. Sweet-scented Shrub. The old fashioned shrub with dark, maroon colored blossoms, valued for the peculiar fragrance when crushed. Has excellent foliage.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.35
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Catalpa Bungei. Bush Form. A low growing form of the well known Catalpa. Valuable for its heavy green foliage and useful for seashore planting.

3 ft.....	\$.50	4 ft.....	\$.75
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Cercis Canadensis. Red Bud or Judas Tree. Very early in Spring the leafless branches and twigs of these small trees or shrubs are clothed in a thick mist of delicate deep pink flowers. Planted among other early blooming trees, they produce fine effects, or as single specimens are beautifully attractive. Their radiant flower masses are followed by glossy foliage.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.35	5 to 6 ft.....	1.00

Cochorus Japonica. Japanese Kerria. A slender green branched shrub, of spreading habit, with globular yellow flowers, blooming from June to October.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.35
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Cornus. Dogwood

The flat heads of flowers, appearing during early and mid-summer, followed by the colored berries, make these shrubs highly ornamental and valuable.

Additionally attractive during the winter are the brightly colored twigs of some, in contrast with the snow.

They can be effectively used in shrub borders. Will thrive well in fairly moist situations.

Cornus Alba Spæthii. Yellow-leaved Dogwood. This plant with its leaves broadly bordered with golden yellow makes a very striking appearance.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

C. Florida. White-flowering Dogwood. American variety of irregular habit, with spreading open top, growing about 25 feet high. The flowers are begonia-shaped, white, and about 3 inches across, produced in May, followed by scarlet berries and gorgeous autumnal coloring of the leaves. It associates well with other low trees, and is as fine a native tree as can be grown.

2 ft. \$.30 6 ft. \$ 1.50
3 ft.50 8 ft. 2.00
4 ft.75 10 ft. 3.50
5 ft. 1.00

C. Florida Rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. This merits all the favor which has been shown it by the public. The flowers are like *Cornus florida*, except that they are a deep rose-color; freely produced. A fit companion to the white form.

2 to 3 ft. \$ 1.00 5 to 6 ft. \$ 2.50
3 to 4 ft. 1.50 6 to 8 ft. 3.50
4 to 5 ft. 1.75

C. Sanguinea. European Red-branched Dogwood. The well known red branched Dogwood. Very conspicuous in winter when the branches are blood red.

3 to 4 ft. \$.35 4 to 5 ft. \$.50

Corylus Maxima Purpurea. Purple-leaved Filbert. A large shrub with dark bronzy purple leaves. The rich color of the foliage is retained throughout the growing season. Very showy.

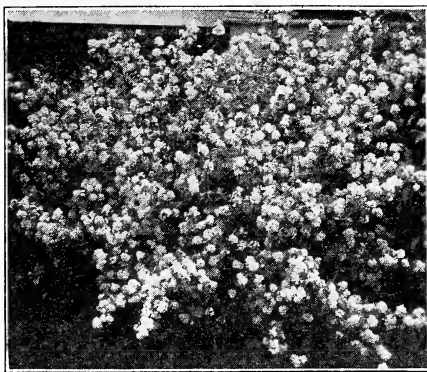
2 to 3 ft. \$.35 4 to 5 ft. \$ 1.00
3 to 4 ft.50

Daphne Mezereum. Mezereon Daphne. A beautiful and sweet scented flowering shrub. The pink flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of spring.

1 to 1½ ft. \$.25 2½ to 3 ft. \$.50
1½ to 2 ft.35

Desmodium Penduliflorum. Purple Bush Clover. Covered from Aug. to Oct. with large clusters of rose and purple pea-shaped blossoms, and flowering at a time when so few shrubs are in bloom it produces a grand effect.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35



DEUTZIA LEMOINEI

Deutzia

Hardy, vigorous shrubs with showy flowers. They are extremely floriferous and ornamental, and make possible many striking effects in garden or border plantations. Of easy culture, thriving in almost any well drained soil.

Deutzia Candidissima. Double White-flowering Deutzia. A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white, double flowers in abundance.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35

D. Crenata. Double Pinkish White Deutzia. Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes 5 inches long; one of the most satisfactory shrubs; tall and of rapid growth.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35

D. Gracilis. Dwarf Deutzia. A dwarf, bushy form which cannot be too highly praised. In May the small, delicate bell flowers come in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. Just the plant for border use.

12 to 18 in. \$.25 24 to 30 in. \$.50
18 to 24 in.35

D. Pride of Rochester. Is very double, floriferous, and the petals faintly tinged with rose.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35

Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus. Angelica Tree. Very like the *Aralia spinosa*, but taller growing. Stems prickly; leaves are very large and handsome; produces large panicles of white flowers in July. A rapid grower; very showy, especially when in bloom; effective for planting in groups.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 5 to 6 ft.75
3 to 4 ft.35 6 to 8 ft. 1.00
4 to 5 ft.50

Euonymus Americanus. Strawberry Tree. A slender growing shrub with yellowish or reddish green flowers followed by rough, warty crimson pods that burst and show the bright scarlet seeds.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

Exochorda Grandiflora. Pearl Bush. Beautiful when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter. Admired in all collections, and especially adapted for individual planting.

2 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$.50
3 ft.35

Forsythia. Golden Bell

Few, if any, of the spring flowering hardy shrubs can surpass the splendor and brilliancy of the Forsythias. Both grace and beauty are combined in all their attributes and give them rank for any station in the shrub plantations. They thrive in almost any fertile soil.

Forsythia Fortunei. Golden Bell. Branched arching, bearing dark lustrous green leaves, either simple or three-parted. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often growing 8 to 10 feet high.

2 to 3 ft. \$.20 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.25 6 to 8 ft.75
4 to 5 ft.35

F. Viridissima. Dark Green Forsythia. A large shrub with erect green-barked branches. Native of China. Leaves simple, very dark green, relatively narrow. Flowers golden yellow, with somewhat reflexed, often twisted petals. A handsome shrub, but perhaps not quite so hardy as the foregoing species.

2 to 3 ft. \$.20 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.25 6 to 8 ft.75
4 to 5 ft.35

Halesia Tetraptera. Silver Bell. Medium size; producing, as soon as the leaves appear, a great number of large, crowded clusters of beautiful, pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

4 ft. \$.25 6 ft. \$.50
5 ft.35 8 ft. 1.00

Hamamelis Virginiana. Witch Hazel. A strong grower in any soil, but succeeds best in moist places. Remarkable for small, odd, yellow flowers that open just as its leaves are brightening with Autumn tints.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

Hydrangea

Too much praise cannot be given to so fine a collection of hardy shrubs as we have in the glorious Hydrangeas. Beautiful foliage at all periods, vigorous growing plants, and when in flower eclipsing all other shrubs in size and quantity of blooms.

The popular fall flowering variety with its huge panicles is well known to all.

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis. Hills of Snow. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable to every owner of a garden; perfectly hardy.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

H. Hortensis Otaksa. Half Hardy Hydrangea. The pink, or blue Hydrangea so frequently seen in tubs and vases; heavily laden with numerous large, round flower-heads.

In tubs \$.75 to \$3.00

H. Paniculata Grandiflora. Large panicked Hydrangea. From July to September there is no shrub more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of huge white flower clusters. As the season advances, the flower panicles change to tints of pink and red. Always dependable.

1 to 2 ft. \$.15 3 to 4 ft. \$.35
2 to 3 ft.25 4 to 5 ft.50

Tree Form.

3 to 4 ft. \$.50 5 to 6 ft. \$1.00
4 to 5 ft.75

H. Thomas Hogg. Half Hardy Hydrangea. One of the best; producing great heads of snow-white flowers from July to Sept. Choice and beautiful.

In tubs. \$.75 to \$3.00

Jasminum Nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jasmine. A graceful shrub with quadrangular drooping branches. Native of China. Leaves compound, consisting of three leaflets, dark green, falling in late autumn. Flowers bright yellow, opening early in spring, or on warm days in winter.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

Laburnum Cytisus. Golden Chain. European or common. A small tree bearing long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; beautiful pale green bark; very attractive.

2 to 3 ft. \$.30 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35 6 to 7 ft.75
4 to 5 ft.40 8 to 9 ft. 1.50

Ligustrum Ovalifolium. California Privet. Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter.

Tree form:

2 to 3 ft. \$.35 4 to 5 ft. \$1.00
3 to 4 ft.75 5 to 6 ft. 1.25

L. Ovalifolium Aurea Variegata. California Variegated-leaved Privet. Leaves delicately margined with golden yellow; very fine. The best golden Privet.

1 to 1½ ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft.50
1½ to 2 ft.35 5 to 6 ft.75
2 to 3 ft.40

Lonicera Morrowi. Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. Though the yellow-white flowers are attractive in early spring, it is the quantities of bright scarlet berries, which come in the summer time, that make the chief display. A very choice shrub, and very hardy.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35 5 to 6 ft.75

L. Tartarica. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Bears a profusion of bright pink flowers in the Spring, followed by orange-scarlet berries till Autumn.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35 5 to 6 ft.75

Philadelphus Aurea. Golden Syringa. A dwarf grower, with golden yellow foliage which retains its color the entire season; one of our best golden-leaved shrubs.

18 to 24 in \$.25 24 to 30 in \$.35

P. Coronarius. Common Mock Orange. A hardy shrub of rounded form and luxuriant foliage, with masses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers, in June. This is one of the first to bloom and deserves a prominent place in all collections.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

Prunus Pissardi. Purple-leaved Plum. One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th the small, white flowers come in abundance.

4 ft. \$.35 7 ft. \$ 1.00
5 ft.50 8 ft. 2.00
6 ft.75

P. Triloba. Double-flowering Plum. A small shrub with downy, broadly ovate and often 3-lobed leaves. Native of China. Flowers double, pink or rose-color, appearing just before the leaves unfold, very profuse and showy. Very hardy and desirable.

2 to 3 ft. \$.35 3 to 4 ft. \$.50

Ptelia Trifoliata Aurea. Golden Hop Tree. Distinct, glossy golden foliage. A most desirable shrub.

4 to 5 ft. \$.50 6 to 7 ft. \$ 1.00

Rhus Cotinus. Smoke Tree. A curious large growing shrub, forming broad, round headed bushes. Delicate fringe like or feathered flowers in summer; very profuse bloomers; leaves bright peagreen. When in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke.

2 to 3 ft. \$.35 4 to 5 ft. \$.75
3 to 4 ft.50 6 to 8 ft. 1.00

Ribes Aureum. Flowering Currant. Flowering about the middle of May. The blossom are yellow with pink stamens, sweet-scented, in drooping racemes.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 5 to 6 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35

Sambucus Nigra Aurea. Golden Elder. One of the most showy shrubs grown, on account of its golden foliage. Very desirable for ornamenting lawns; with *Prunus Pissardi* there is nothing finer.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

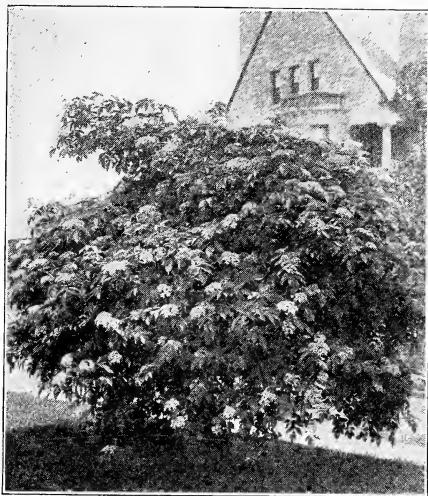
Spiræa

Of all the hardy shrubs probably none have so long a period of bloom as the various forms of the *Spiræa*.

Starting with the Bridal Wreath in the early days of May, they continue to flower until autumn finds the red flowered Anthony Waterer still in bloom.

All spring-blooming forms should be pruned after flowering, but those flowering later may be winter-pruned.

It would be a half-planted shrubby border which would boast of no *Spiræas*, they being well adapted for all landscape effects.



SAMBUCUS AUREA

Spiræa Billardi. Billard's Spirea. A rather tall growing variety; bright, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and Aug., and again in Fall.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

S. Bumalda. Everblooming Spirea. Dwarf but vigorous; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose colored flowers in midsummer and autumn.

18 to 24 in \$.25 24 to 36 in \$.35

S. Bumalda Anthony Waterer. Crimson Spirea. Flat heads of crimson flowers appear in June and continue to some extent all summer. A well known *Spiræa* of sterling quality. Good for low effects and for hedging as well.

18 to 24 in \$.25 24 to 36 in \$.35

S. Callosa Alba. Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. All summer there are white flowers in flat clusters on this bushy shrub.

18 to 24 in \$.20 24 to 36 in \$.25

S. Douglasi. Douglas Spirea. Invaluable for summer display, the fingerlike spikes of deep pink flowers appearing through July and August. Upright in growth, with pleasing foliage, which is white and woolly beneath.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

S. Opulifolia Aurea. Golden-leaved, Nine Bark. Besides having attractive yellow foliage, white flowers appear in early June, followed by ornamental red seeds.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35

S. Prunifolia Flore Plena. Bridal Wreath. The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems.

3 to 4 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$.35



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI

S. Reevesiana. Reeve's Spirea. Beautiful clusters of white florets which bend the branches gracefully and cover them completely. Similar to S. Van Houttei.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

S. Thunbergi. Thunberg's Spirea. Quite distinctive on account of its very fine light green foliage. Flowers in early May, the small, pure, snowy white blossoms coming in profusion. It is very graceful and the branches are inclined to be pendulous.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.35

S. Van Houttei. Van Houtte's Spirea. Also known as Bridal Wreath. The most graceful of all Spiræ. When in flower in May the long pendulous branches sweep the ground with their wealth of pure white blossoms. It has very handsome foliage.

2 to 3 ft. \$.25 4 to 5 ft. \$.50
3 to 4 ft.35 5 to 6 ft.75

Stephanandra Flexuosa. A thick shrub, with graceful branches, and small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern, and turns bronze red in late summer and autumn. In June, small, inconspicuous, fragrant flowers line the branches.

1½ to 2 ft. \$.25 3 to 4 ft. \$.50
2 to 3 ft.35

Symphoricarpus Racemosus. Snowberry. Much valued for its white berries borne abundantly in autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses.

1½ to 2 ft. \$.20 2 to 3 ft.25

S. Vulgaris. Coral Berry or Indian Currant. Fruit not as large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful.

1½ to 2 ft. \$.20 2 to 3 ft. \$.25

Syringa. Lilac

The Lilac is a well-known and deservedly popular shrub. Its thick leathery foliage and lovely sweet-scented flowers commend it to all. There are no better sorts than the old-fashioned purple and white varieties, but there are many whose bloom is as good and that are much more floriferous.

Syringa. Lilac. Single and double colors of white, red, dark red, purple, pale blue, satiny rose, lilac and reddish lilac.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$.20	4 to 5 ft.	\$.50
2 to 3 ft. ....	.25	5 to 6 ft. ....	.75
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35	6 to 8 ft.	1.00

Tamarix Africana. African Tamarisk. Strong, slender growing, irregular shrubs, with leathery foliage and small, delicate flowers, borne profusely on gracefully bending branches.

3 to 4 ft.	\$.25	5 to 6 ft.	\$.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.35		

Viburnum. Snowball

Some of the Viburnums are the well-known Snowballs, and the popularity of these latter account for their wide distribution.

The Viburnums are needed for flower foliage and berry effects.

Viburnum Opulus. High Bush Cranberry. Flowers in large flat heads in the latter part of May. In the Fall it is full of bright red berries.

2 to 3 ft.	\$.25	5 to 6 ft.	\$.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.35		



GARLAND SYRINGA

V. Opulus Sterilis. Common Snowball. The old fashioned Snowball that grows almost anywhere, and always flowers so abundantly. Its leaves and habit are identical with *V. Opulus*, above.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	5 to 6 ft.....	\$.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.35		

V. Plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Of moderate growth, compact habit; leaves of a rich dark green color; flowers whiter than the common variety, some weeks later and remain on much longer. One of the choicest and most desirable shrubs grown.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.30	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.40	6 ft.....	1.00

Weigelia. Diervilla

A very ornamental and popular class of shrubs, flowering in latter May and June

in pink, red and white. Adapted to all soils and nearly all locations.

Weigelia Eva Rathke. Rich, deep, scarlet blossoms which follow a week after the other kinds. A very fine variety.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.50
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W. Hortensis Rubra. Flowers deep red when in bud and rose-colored when in bloom.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.35		

W. Nana Variegata. A dwarf form with the leaves variegated with white; flowers white or slightly suffused with rose.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.35
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W. Rosea. Fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth; blossoms in June.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.25	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.35		

HEDGE PLANTS

To screen unsightly objects from view, to mark lines or boundaries, hedges are most useful, and, with proper attention, very ornamental.

For permanent all-around effect Evergreens are best, and the best sorts for the purpose are Hemlock-Spruce, American Arborvitæ, Norway and other Spruces. These can be kept in any desired shape by shearing. Evergreen hedges, should be sheared in the Spring, before the new growth commences.

Among deciduous shrubs for ornamental hedges no plant equals the California Privet. It has foliage of unequaled beauty that permits shearing to an extent that would ruin most plants. But in certain situations and for certain uses there are other even better plants, among which we mention *Berberis Thunbergii* for a low and *Althea* for a high hedge, where its conspicuous late bloom will be appreciated.

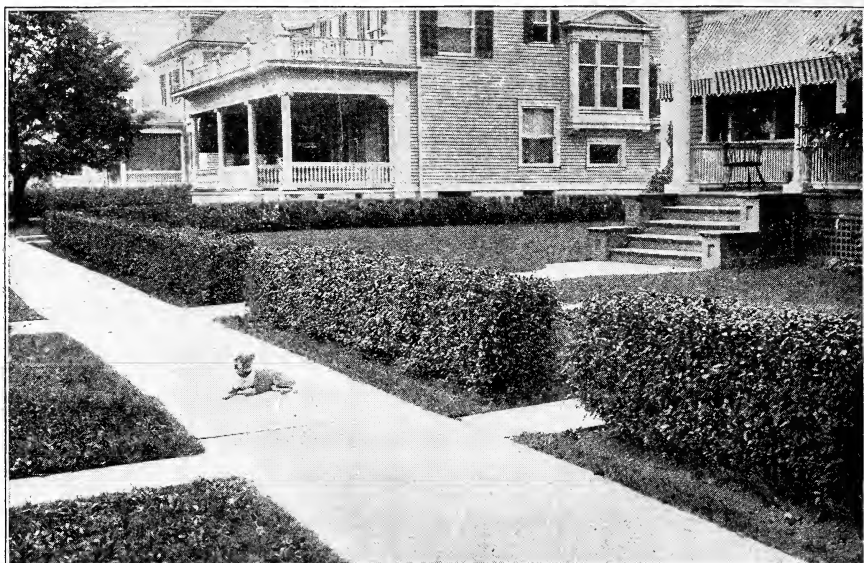
Althea. Rose of Sharon. Strong, erect growing shrubs, with rich foliage and a mass of beautiful flowers in the late summer, when so few plants are in bloom. Vigorous grower and very hardy; will grow in almost any soil. The shades of color vary from blush white to deep red and from pale lilac to deep purple. Forms an effective hedge.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$20.00 per 100
3 to 4 ft.....	30.00 per 100

Berberis Thunbergi. Thunberg's Barberry. Where a dwarf deciduous hedge is

required, nothing excels or even equals this beautiful Barberry. It is of a thick, bushy, compact habit, very thorny and practically impregnable to dogs. The leaves are a light green and toward fall assume rich, brilliant sun tints, the fruit or berries becoming scarlet and remaining so all winter. Requires little attention or pruning to keep in order.

12 to 15 in	\$12.00 per 100
15 to 18 in	15.00 per 100
18 to 24 in	18.00 per 100
24 to 30 in	20.00 per 100



HEDGES OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Ligustrum Ovalifolium . California Privet. This is the popular kind for ornamental hedging, nearly evergreen. White flowers in June. Grows in almost any soil. Ornamental and the best of all hedge plants. We grow it in very large quantities for hedges and can supply it in any size or quantity.

12 to 18 in	\$2.50 per 100	\$20.00 per 1000
18 to 24 in	3.00 per 100	25.00 per 1000
24 to 30 in	4.00 per 100	35.00 per 1000
2½ to 3 ft.	4.50 per 100	40.00 per 1000
3 to 3½ ft.	6.00 per 100	55.00 per 1000
3½ to 4 ft.	7.00 per 100	65.00 per 1000
4 to 4½ ft.	7.50 per 100	70.00 per 1000
4½ to 5 ft.	8.00 per 100	75.00 per 1000
5 to 5½ ft.	8.50 per 100	80.00 per 1000
5½ to 6 ft.	10.00 per 100	90.00 per 1000

Prices for larger sizes quoted upon application.

Picea Excelsa. Norway Spruce. Forms a majestic hedge and is valuable as a screen and for windbreaks.

1 ft.	\$12.00 per 100
1½ ft.	20.00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	30.00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft.	45.00 per 100
3 to 3½ ft.	60.00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft.	75.00 per 100
4 to 4½ ft.	90.00 per 100
4½ to 5 ft.	100.00 per 100
5 to 5½ ft.	150.00 per 100
5½ to 6 ft.	200.00 per 100
6 to 7 ft.	250.00 per 100

Rosa Rugosa. Wrinkled Japanese Rose. The foliage exhibits a mass of dense, luxuriant glossy green. The flowers are large and the

perfection of form and color, are produced continuously throughout the season and until late in the Autumn, and as they mature are replaced by small, golden and red fruit.

2 to 3 ft. \$20.00 per 100

Thuja Occidentalis. American Arbor Vitæ This well known evergreen is entirely hardy in all situations and adapted to all soils. Of rapid growth, attaining a height of 25 to 30 feet, growing in an erect, conical form, making a beautiful hedge or specimen plant.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$15.00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	25.00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft.	40.00 per 100
3 to 3½ ft.	50.00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft.	70.00 per 100
4 to 4½ ft.	90.00 per 100
4½ to 5 ft.	110.00 per 100
5 to 5½ ft.	125.00 per 100
5½ to 6 ft.	135.00 per 100
6 to 6½ ft.	160.00 per 100
6½ to 7 ft.	190.00 per 100
7 to 7½ ft.	225.00 per 100
7½ to 8 ft.	250.00 per 100

Tsuga Canadensis. Common Hemlock. A lovely native tree of loose, open growth, unless it is pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. It has no equal either as a specimen or as a hedge plant.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$40.00 per 100
2 to 2½ ft.	60.00 per 100
2½ to 3 ft.	75.00 per 100
3 to 3½ ft.	100.00 per 100
3½ to 4 ft.	125.00 per 100
4 to 5 ft.	200.00 per 100

ROSES

Roses—the mere name is an inspiration to garden lovers—are justly classed among the showiest and best plants for decorating the home grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them—in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms, varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement. They thrive in a wide range of soils, but amply repay any effort made to afford them fertile and congenial surroundings.



MRS. JOHN LAING

Hybrid Perpetuals

June's display of roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the large, handsome blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Though only in flower a few weeks, the immense flowers, beautiful in form, and rich in color make them indispensable.

Baron de Bonstetten. Large flowers, very double; color rich dark red; highly scented.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh tinted white.

Clio. Strong, vigorous grower; flowers are flesh color, shaded with rose pink.

Fisher Holmes. Resembling General Jacqueminot, but fuller and more constant bloomer; dark rich scarlet, passing to deep velvety crimson; extra large, full flowers; very sweet.

Frau Karl Druschki. A remarkably handsome plant with bright heavy foliage of strong upright growth. The flowers are extra large, with long shell-shaped petals; long stems, and of the purest possible white.

Gloire de Lyonnaise. This grand rose is a pale shade of charmois or salmon yellow, deepest at center, and sometimes passing to a rich, creamy white, finely tinted with orange and fawn; it is the nearest yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose; the flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses; large, and delightfully sweet.

Hugh Dickson. Crimson, shaded with scarlet. Flowers large, of perfect shape, full and double. Plant strong, vigorous and free blooming.

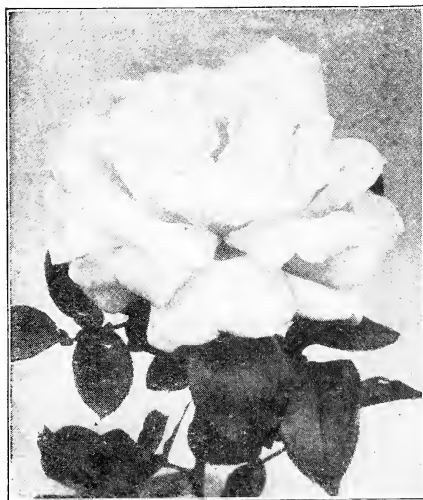
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson scarlet superb flowers; useful for all purposes.

Madam Alfred Carriere. Color, rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; sweet and beautiful. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. One of the most beautiful of all roses; large, double and fragrant; color an exquisite shade of clear coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.

Magna Charta. A splendid rose; extra large, very double; color clear rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet-crimson; a sure and profuse bloomer.

Marie Bauman. Very full and fragrant; color rich ruby red, changing to lovely scarlet maroon.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



LA FRANCE

Margaret Dickson. In color it is the most beautiful waxy white; the petals are large, well shaped; they are prettily curled back or reflexed, which adds much to the beauty of the flower. The buds are large and especially handsome.

Monsieur Boncenne. Maroon in color and a desirable plant.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. This we consider one of the finest roses of its class; color a soft, delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

M. P. Wilder. Large; color bright scarlet, crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers good size and fine form; free blooming; color cherry red.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., and \$25.00 per 100.

Hybrid Teas

The early June days greet the first flowers of the Hybrid Teas and other ever blooming roses, and they continue to shower their wealth of bloom until cruel Jack Frost cuts them down.

How desolate the rose garden would appear in July and later if it were not for these grand roses.

Plant them, even though your ground is limited. It is an easy matter to have success.

Do not buy in the fall, as a rule, but get young, vigorous plants, but not too young, and plant them out in early spring when danger of frost is over.

Duchess of Wellington. Probably the finest yellow Hybrid Tea Rose ever introduced. Flowers saffron yellow, which becomes deep coppery yellow as the flowers open.

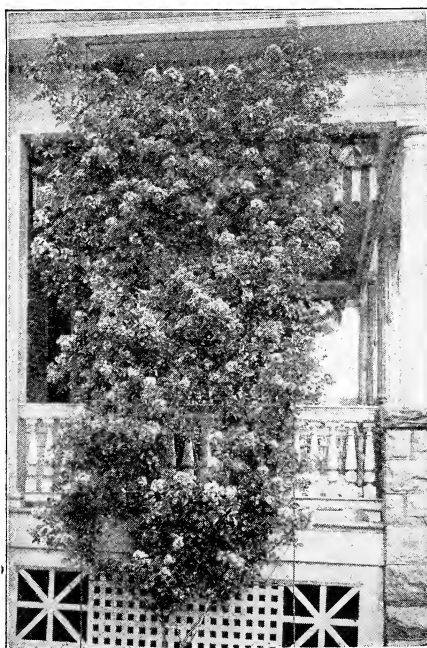
Gruss au Teplitz. An everblooming rich velvety scarlet Rose. Good for bedding.

La France. Delicate, silvery rose; large, double, and flowers continually throughout the season; very fragrant.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., and \$25.00 per 100.

Miscellaneous Roses

Cecil Brunner (Dwarf Polyantha.) Salmon pink, with deep salmon centre, very small, full delicately scented, admirable in bud especially.



CRIMSON RAMBLER

Hermosa. (China.) Well known as one of the best for general planting; blooms in clusters all season; clear bright pink, very double and fragrant; quite hardy.

Marechal Neil. (Noisette.) Flowers large golden yellow; very sweetly scented, produced in great profusion, an excellent greenhouse variety.

Persian Yellow. (Briar.) A free grower, producing long, slender shoots, with small, bright green foliage. Flowers medium size, double and very attractive, blooming freely on the wood of the previous year.

Princess Adelaide. (Moss.) Double and fragrant; buds beautifully mossed; color bright rosy pink.

Soliel d'Or. (Pernetiana.) This magnificent variety, like the Persian Yellow, is perfectly hardy. It retains a good deal of the character of the Persian Yellow, the bark of the wood being reddish, the thorns very fine, the foliage more ample, and the leaves of a beautiful clear green, are closer together. Its growth is robust, very vigorous, making plants three feet in height. The flowers are large, full and globular, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and fragrant; color superb, varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red. The color stands the sun well.

35c each, \$3.50 per doz., and \$25.00 per 100.

Climbing Roses

What a large and beautiful collection of climbing roses there are. In our list will be found only the good, dependable kinds that have been tested and are of proven value.

American Beauty. Of same color and size as its pollen parent with the addition of the climbing qualities. It is perfectly hardy.

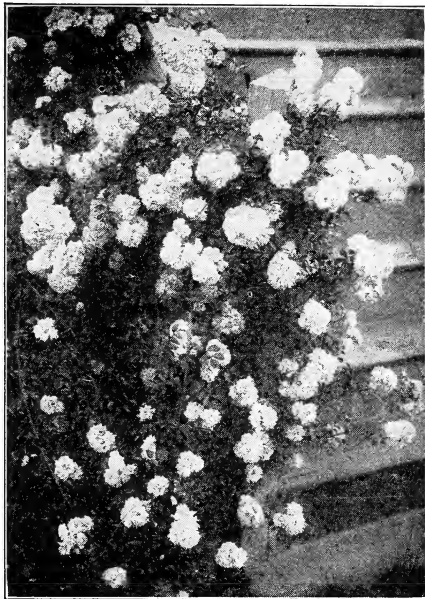
35c and 50c each.

Baby Rambler. Everblooming Dwarf Crimson Rambler Rose. One of the most remarkable and important additions to the list of bedding roses for many years. Of hardy, vigorous growth, but instead of climbing like the well known Crimson Rambler, the plant forms a dwarf, compact bush about two feet high, with dark, glossy, profuse foliage, which is remarkably free from disease and insects. It is a perpetual bloomer, which is the most novel and unique feature of this truly wonderful little plant. The flowers are produced in clusters of the same bright crimson color as the Climbing Crimson Rambler. It is never out of bloom from early Spring until stopped by frosts late in the Fall, and, if grown indoors, it will bloom the year round. A splendid acquisition for dwarf bedding, edging rose beds and borders, and for low hedges.

Blue Rambler. Violet blue changing into steel blue.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkable Rose, now well known. Flowers borne in pyramidal panicles. Color a bright vivid crimson.

25c and 35c each.



DOROTHY PERKINS

Dorothy Perkins. A pink climbing Rose of great merit. A cross between C. Rambler and Wichuriana, bearing profusely fragrant flowers in clusters.

Flower of Fairfield. Bright crimson scarlet ever-blooming crimson Rambler.

Lady Gay. New, handsome rose. The flowers are in loose clusters and open a cherry red, changing to a soft-tinted pink. Glorious deep, green foliage. It is perfectly hardy and a grand climbing rose.

Philadelphia Rambler. Brighter, deeper, more intense color than Crimson Rambler. Profuse bloomer and a good healthy grower, producing splendid clusters of double, brilliant crimson flowers.

White Baby Rambler. Pure clear white; habits, growth, foliage, manner of blooming and shape of flowers resembles Crimson Rambler, differing only in color.

White Dorothy Perkins. Except for its color, exactly like the original.

Yellow Rambler. Has the hardy habit and character of the Crimson Rambler only the flowers are yellow.

Except where otherwise noted 35c each, \$3.50 per doz., and \$25.00 per 100.

Tree Roses

These are grown as Ornamental Tree Roses for the garden. In the semi-formal tree shape the possibilities for decorative use are many.

American Beauty. Rosy, crimson.

Captain Christy. Flesh, tinted white.

Frau Karl Druschki. White.

J. H. Laing. Pink.

3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.00 and \$1.25 each, \$10.00 and \$12.50 doz.

VINES AND CLIMBERS

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and summer houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees, where grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places, and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers, that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

Actinidia Polygama. Dark-leaved Silver Vine. It has very fragrant, creamy white flowers and handsome foliage. It is a strong, rapid grower, and desirable plant.

35c, 50c, and \$1.00 each.

Akebia Quinata. Five-leaved Akebia. It is a hardy, quick growing vine, that is graceful and handsome. Has small, five-lobed, half evergreen leaves and fragrant purplish brown or chocolate colored flowers.

25c, 35c, and 50c each.

Ampelopsis Quinquifolia. Virginia Creeper. This is the true Woodbine or "Five-finger Ivy" with large handsome leaves deeply cut into five lobes. Its blue berries contrast with the richness of its autumn coloring when the leaves turn a gorgeous crimson. On dry soils the leaves color earlier and more brightly. Excellent for arbors, trellises, climbing up trees and stumps and for planting along walls.

25c and 35c each.

A. Veitchii. Japanese or Boston Ivy. The tendrils hold tenaciously to any support and the roots find nourishment in the poorest soils. It is a quite hardy, rapid grower. The leaves are strung thickly and overlap one another in a mat of fresh, shining green, that turns a brilliant red in Autumn. It is the most popular Ivy for covering buildings and walls, and grows well in the smoky atmosphere of cities.

25c 35c and 50c each.

Aristolochia Macrophylla. Dutchman's Pipe. A strong, hardy growing, tropical looking vine, with attractive light green leaves, 8 to 12 inches across.

35c, 50c and 75c each.

Bignonia Grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. The orange-red flowers are larger and earlier than *B. radicans*, and it is a more bushy grower.

35c, 50c and 75c each.

B. Radicans. American Trumpet Vine. The well known Trumpet Creeper. Of rapid growth and bearing large, trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers.

25c, 35c and 50c each.

Clematis

Clematis Henryii. One of the best large flowering white varieties. Very large, creamy white flowers, 4 to 5 inches in diameter; a free bloomer. Extremely handsome and showy.

50c and 75c each.

C. Jackmanni. Velvety purple, with a ribbed bar in the middle of each sepal. Free flowering, and without doubt the most popular variety.

50c and 75c each.

C. Paniculata. Japanese Clematis. Panicles of small, pure white fragrant flowers borne in great profusion. Very desirable and entirely hardy. Blooms in late summer.

25c, 35c and 50c each.

Euonymus Radicans. This is a self-clinging vine, slow growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.

25c, and 35c each.

E. Radicans Variegata. A variety of the above with variegated leaves.

20c and 25c each.

Hedera Helix. English Ivy. A well known vine with broad, glossy, dark green leaves which retain their beauty all winter.

25c and 35c each.

Jasminum Fruticans. Yellow Jasmine. The first warm day in early spring finds the Yellow Jasmine in full flower, a small plant producing a great quantity of bloom. Train them against your porch or trellis in a warm position and prepare for a treat.

25c, 35c and 50c each.

Lonicera Japonica Halleana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. The well known rapid growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Handsome light green foliage, and quantities of creamy white, fragrant blossoms.

8c, 10c, 15c and 25c each.

Periploca Græca. Silk Vine. A rapid growing, beautiful climber; will twine around a tree or other support to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage glossy and purple brown axillary clusters of flowers.

15c, 25c and 35c each.

Vinca Minor. Periwinkle. A familiar evergreen creeper, that bears blue flowers in early spring, and is common as a carpet in shady places or on rockeries and graves.

15c and 25c each.

Wisteria Chinensis. Common Purple Wisteria. The best Wistaria. Bears large and handsome racemes of light purple flowers in latter May.

25c, 35c and 50c each.

W. Chinensis Alba. White Wisteria. Like above only having pure white flowers.

25c, 35c and 50c each.



A BED OF DIGITALIS WITH HARDY DIANTHUS

PERENNIALS

It is no wonder that these grand, old-fashioned hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August, these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. The perennials are not fastidious about the soil they have to grow in, though many of them, of course, have a preference. Year after year, they reappear and flower abundantly, requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennials affords a display of bloom from earliest Spring until after frost comes in the Fall, and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decoration. These plants look well anywhere, but are especially suited for border planting, either by themselves or in connection with shrubby groups; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves.

In planting the Perennial Border we suggest massing several plants of a kind, as the effect produced by a colony, is more attractive than a greater number of varieties with only a few plants of each.

Figures after specific names indicate approximate height of the plants when in flower.

Achillea Ptarmica. Boule de Neige. Ball of Snow. Double white; very effective, good for cutting; blooms all summer. 2 ft.

Aconitum Autumnale. Monkshood. Flowers blue in panicles. A fine flower for cutting. September. 3 ft.

Adonis Vernalis. Flower of the Gods. One of the best early Spring flowering plants, of dwarf and compact habit; flowers yellow. 1 ft.

Agrostemma Coronaria Atrosanguinea. Mullein Pink. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 1 to 2 ft.

Alyssum Saxatile. Gold Dust. Large, compact masses of yellow flowers, in early spring; excellent for rockery and border. 1 ft.

Anchusa Italica. Dropmore variety. Sea Bugloss. The splendid flowers are of the purest blue imaginable and produced on branched stems, growing about 4 feet high. It is, doubtless, the finest blue herbaceous plant in cultivation. May-July.

Anemone Whirlwind. Windflower. Large semi-double pure white flowers. Very free flowering. Aug.-Oct. 3 ft.

A. Queen Charlotte. Large, semi-double flowers; silvery pink in color. September. 2 ft.

Anthemis Grandiflora. Yellow Marguerite. Flowers very large and a free flowering variety. All Summer. 2 ft.

Aquilegia Californica Hybrida. California Hybrid Columbine. A distinct form. Flowers large with scarlet sepals and yellow petals; foliage broad and ornamental. Spring. 30 in.

A. Coerulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. True species from the Rocky mountains, bearing lovely blue and white flowers, with elegant long spurs. Spring. 9 to 15 in.

A. Vulgaris. Common European Columbine. Rich violet blue flowers from April to June. 2 to 3 ft.

Aster Grandiflorus. Michaelmas Daisy. The finest of all the hardy Asters; entirely distinct. The flowers are of a beautiful dark bluish violet and frequently measure two inches in diameter. It is the latest flowering sort in cultivation, blooming in October and November. 30 in.

A. Tataricus. Michaelmas Daisy. A tall growing, late blooming variety with blue flowers. 5 to 6 ft.

Astilba Japonica. Queen Alexandria. Pink Spirea Japonica. A feathery white blossom about 2 feet high, used as a cut flower except that the rosebugs are very fond of it. It is frequently forced for Easter.

25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

Boltonia Latisquama Nana. Dwarf False Starwort. A dwarf plant with beautiful pink flowers. Aug.-Oct. 2 ft.

Callirhoe Involucrata. Poppy Mallow. Rosy crimson flowers and handsome cut leaf foliage. All summer bloom. 6 in.

Campanula Carpatica. Canterbury Bell. A dwarf plant bearing blue flowers in June. 9 inches.

C. Carpatica Alba. Similar to above, only bearing pure white flowers. 9 in.

Centaurea Macrocephala. Corn Flower. Thistle-like plant of tall habit, fine foliage, and terminal yellow flowers of large size. July. 3 to 4 ft.

C. Montana. Large flowers, resembling the blue cornflowers, with cottony foliage. 2 ft.

C. Montana Alba. Large, white flowers; excellent for cutting. 2 ft.

Chrysanthemums

The wonderful improvements in this old garden favorite during the past few years, have made it the most popular and important of the later blooming perennials. The glorious displays of bloom now possible with every variation in color and shades, and their simplicity of culture, will cause them to fill our gardens and borders with all their lovely forms.

We have the large and small flowering varieties in white, red, pink and yellow, all of which are hardy and desirable. Late summer and fall. 2 to 3 ft.

Convallaria Majalis. Lily of the Valley. Few cultivated plants give so much satisfaction as the Lily of the Valley. Pure white, bell-shaped flowers in panicles, and of a delightful fragrance; blooms very early in the spring. Prefers moist, shady places. 8 to 10 in.

20c each, \$2.00 per doz.

Coreopsis Grandiflora. Tickseed. Large, deep yellow cup-shaped flowers, often 3 inches across, and each on a long clean stem, especially fitting it for cutting purposes. Flowers from early summer until hard frost. 1 to 3 ft.

C. Rosea. Dwarf Tickseed. Flowers rose-purple with yellow centers. 12 to 18 in.

Daphne Cneorum. Garland Flower. Long, procumbent branches and bright pink, sweetly scented blossoms. Evergreen foliage. Blooms in April and again in Sept. 1 ft.

Delphinium Belladonna. Everblooming Larkspur. The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Flowers all summer until cut down by frost. 2 ft.

D. Formosum. Common Larkspur. An old favorite. Rich deep blue flowers; long spurred. One of the best. June to frost. 18 to 24 in.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. The popular and well known "Sweet William" in various colors. June and July. 10 to 12 in.

D. Plumarius. Scotch Pink. Fragrant flowers of medium size; pink, white and magenta; pretty tufted foliage. All summer. 1 ft.

Dicentra Formosa. California Bleeding Heart. Native of Northern California. The leaves are finely divided and very graceful, clustered at the base of the flowering scapes. The flowers are freely produced from spring until late summer. 1 ft.

D. Spectabilis. Bleeding Heart. An old time favorite with clustered stems 1 to 2 feet tall. Native of Japan. Leaves compound, glaucous green, with numerous rather broad segments. Flowers large and heart-shaped, deep rosy red, nodding in graceful drooping racemes. A beautiful plant, rich in sentiment and associations with the old home gardens. April-June.

Digitalis Gloxinæflora Purpurea. Purple Spotted Foxglove. Flowers large, about 2 inches long, and of various colors ranging from white to purple, mostly spotted. One of our finest hardy perennials. June. 3 ft.

Eryngium Amethystinum. Sea Holly. Very handsome, either as border plants or as a single specimen. Finely cut, spiny foliage; large, deep, glistening amethyst blue flowers with long showy bract. June-Sept. 2 ft.

Funkia Undulata Variegata. Variegated-leaved Plantain Lily. The very finest of the Funkias. It has ovate spatulate leaves, the margins deep green and center a beautiful creamy white, making it very attractive for the border, as it keeps its colors the entire summer. Toward the latter part of the season it produces long spikes of beautiful light blue flowers. June-July. 1½ ft.

F. Sieboldiana. Plantain Lily. Silvery gray foliage with pale lilac flowers. July-Aug. 1 ft.

F. Subcordata. White Day Lily. Pure white trumpet shaped flowers and very fragrant. September. 12 to 18 in.

Gaillardia Grandiflora Maxima. Large, showy, daisy like flowers, banded with orange and rich red. In bloom all summer and so useful for cut flowers that no garden can afford to be without it. 2 ft.

Gypsophila Paniculata. Baby's Breath. A fine white spray to give a halo of white around a bouquet of other flowers. It grows about 2 feet high and blooms in August and September.

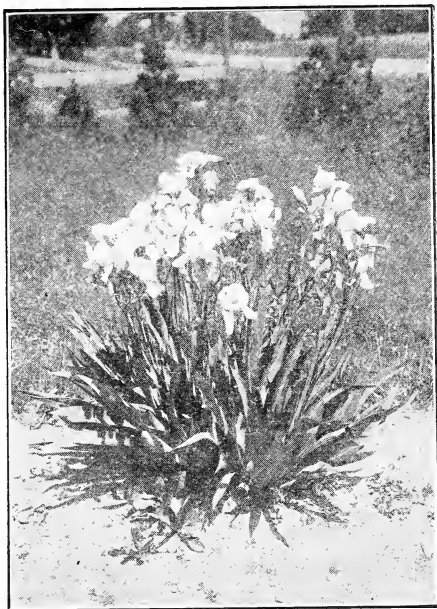
Helianthus Decapetalus. Perennial Sunflower. Stems 4 to 6 feet tall, branched, bearing very large single golden yellow flowers often 6 to 8 inches across. Produced in late summer and early autumn. Leaves broadly lanceolate with toothed borders.

Hepatica Triloba. Liver Leaf. Flowers generally blue or purple, sometimes white. Blooms very early in Spring. 4 in.

Hibiscus Moscheutos. Swamp Rose Mallow. Along the edges of the salt marshes this has the largest wild flowers of this region, big, Hollyhock like blossoms, 6 inches across, of cerise pink, with a crimson or white center. It thrives perfectly in the garden or among shrubs and does not suffer from drought. It is a sturdy, bush-like plant, about 4 feet high. Aug.-Sept.

Hypericum Moserianum. St. John's Wort. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom; flowers very large, rich yellow, from July to late fall. 2 ft.

Iberis Sempervirens. Evergreen Candytuft. Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. Valuable for forcing. April or May. 10 in.



FLEUR DE LIS

Iris

The Iris is the "orchid" of the flower-garden; its blossoms are the most rich and varied in color of hardy plants. It should be extensively planted in flower and shrubbery borders and wild gardens. When established, the plants yield a great quantity of bloom.

There are few hardy plants more useful and so decorative, either for beds, groups, or as cut flowers. This is particularly so with the Japan section, it being quite common to find flowers measuring over 6 inches across, and their being perfectly hardy, increase in beauty from year to year, with very little attention.

Iris Germanica. German Fleur-de-lis. The German Iris begins flowering about the middle of May and continues in bloom nearly four weeks, when they are succeeded at the middle of June by the Japan Iris. 2 to 3 ft.

I. Kaempferi. Japanese Fleur-de-lis. These magnificently aristocratic looking flowers from the land of cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the west. The large flat blooms, on the tall, warmly colored green of the stalks and leaves, are rich in a thousand and one gorgeous colors and shades that stay with us through the months of June and August. 3 ft.



HARDY PHLOX

I. Sibirica. Siberian Iris. Smaller flowers than the preceding types; in May and June. Splendidly adapted for mass and waterside plantings. 3 ft.

Lobelia Cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. A native of North America. Its scarlet flowers are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high in August and September. Good for massing in moist places.

Lychnis Chalcedonica. Scarlet Lychnis. One of the most desirable sorts. Dense heads of brilliant orange scarlet flowers throughout the summer. 2 to 3 ft.

L. Flos Cuculi Plenissima. Double Ragged Robin. Commences blooming when quite small, forming stalks 12 to 18 inches high, soon becoming covered with innumerable flowers and continuing so from Spring to Fall. Flowers beautiful rose color.

Myosotis Palustris. Forget-me-not. Lovely light blue flowers with yellow eye. When planted in cool, shady position will flower all summer. 9 inches.

Paeonia. Peony

No flower, old or new, is more rapidly or more deservedly advancing in reputation today than the Paeony. Its easy culture and its entire freedom from insects and disease would alone recommend it, but when, in addition, you consider its most attractive foliage, and more especially its immense double flowers in almost all shades of color, and generally their delightful perfume, you have a record of valuable points that no other flower

can equal. You do not have to coddle them as you do the rose and many other plants, but if placed in good rich soil they will for years reward you annually without further toil or effort.

There is such an innumerable number of varieties of peonies that we do not even attempt to name all that we have, but we can supply the best in colors of white, red, pink, crimson, yellow and rosy purple, and the names when desired. June.

3 to 4 ft., 35c, 50c and \$1.00 each; \$3.50, \$5.00 and \$10.00 per dozen, according to size of clumps and varieties.

Papaver Orientale. Giant Oriental Poppy. Huge scarlet flowers in June. 2 to 3 ft.

Phlox

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give to them a deservedly first place amongst hardy plants; for cutting their large trusses go a long way in flower decorations. In color they range from pure white to the richest crimson and purple, and from soft rose and salmon to bright coral red, all having a delicate fragrance. They succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure.

A great advance has been made in the last few years in this beautiful and useful family of hardy plants, the result being larger and bolder trusses, with individual flowers twice and thrice the size of those of the older kinds. New and striking colors of great beauty have also been added.

In addition to the few named varieties we list below we can supply many various kinds and colors, all strong field grown clumps. July to October. 18 to 36 in.

Phlox Boule de Feu. Dwarf, brilliant, cherry-red.

P. Caran d' Ache. A large flower of most perfect form, of a rosy carmine color, center violet, tinged with rose.

P. Coquelicot. Pure scarlet, carmine eye. The finest red yet known.

P. Daybreak. Besides having unusually large heads of flowers, the color of this variety is most pleasing, being a delicate rose shade, like Enchantress Carnation, and is admired by all who see it.

P. Mrs. E. E. Jenkins. Pure white, enormous truss; very fine flower and free bloomer.

P. Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, with invisible pink eye. Very remarkable bloomer producing two or three crops of flowers during the season.

P. Pink Beauty. Pale pink, enormous spike.

P. Queen. Pure white, fine grower and very fine flower.

P. Subulata. Dwarf Moss Pink. One of the best to form a carpet of moss-like foliage, entirely hidden in spring by the myriads of purple pink flowers, with a dark center. 6 in.

Platycodon Grandiflorum Alba. Japanese Bellflower. It has big white flowers like the Canterbury Bell, all summer. 3 ft.

Pyrethrum Mont Blanc. Persian Daisy. Pure white, free and erect habit. Useful for cut flowers. July. 1½ ft.

Rudbeckia Laciniata Flore Pleno. Golden Glow. This almost rivaled the Privet in its sudden distribution after its discovery among some wild plants in the West. However, some dislike it because it looks ragged when going out of bloom. Cut it off and a new growth comes on with a later set of flowers. It may be used among shrubbery, which helps hold up its tall stems. July-Sept. 6 to 8 ft.

Sedum Spectabile. Stonecup. Broad, succulent, gray green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending. Aug. and Sept. 1½ ft.

Solidago Canadensis. Goldenrod. Rather tall, growing plant, 4 to 5 feet, bearing spikes of golden yellow flowers from the last of July through September.

Stokesia Cyanea. Stoke's Aster. A very choice and most distinct hardy native plant, growing from 18 to 24 inches high and bearing most handsome aster like blue flowers often 5 inches across. A good branch often bears as many as 9 heads of these large and strikingly beautiful flowers. June to Sept.

Trillium Grandiflorum. Wake Robin. Very pretty, early flowering plant, excellent for shady positions. Large and handsome white flowers turning to pink. 1 ft.

Tritoma Pfizerii. Everblooming Flame Flower or Red Hot Poker Plant. Orange scarlet to salmon; an extremely profuse bloomer; good for bedding. July to Oct. 3 to 4 ft.

Veronica Longiflorum Subsessilis. Speedwell. One of the best blue flowers, producing from May till September a great profusion of spikes of the richest deep blue. It is a good garden plant and always welcome as a cut flower. 2 ft.

Vinca Minor. Periwinkle. Well known hardy plants with evergreen foliage and singularly pretty dark blue flowers which appear in spring and fall; grows equally well in shade as in full sun. Much used in cemeteries. 6 in.

Viola La France. Long-stemmed Violet. Bearing on long stiff stalks handsome single flowers of enormous size. Color a fine, metallic blue, sweetly fragrant. Hardy and robust.

V. Odorata. Fragrant Blue Violet. Blossoms in April and May, and are exceptionally fragrant.

15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, and \$12.00 per 100, except where otherwise noted.

Extra large undivided clumps, 20c each, \$2.25 per dozen, and \$18.00 per 100.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Eulalia

Pretty and lasting effects can be secured from the hardy grasses, coming in all forms and kinds of foliage.

Interspersed in the shrubbery or perennial border, they appear at home. If a formal bed is being treated, they are unquestionably the plants to give the best all-around effect, spring, summer and fall.

Eulalia Gracillima Univittata. Narrow-leaved Eulalia. Rich green foliage which waves with the slightest breeze. Very graceful and pleasing.

25c, 35c and 50c each.

Miscanthus Japonica Variegata. Striped Eulalia. Striped with white variegation, forming a striking plant when grouped with the green.

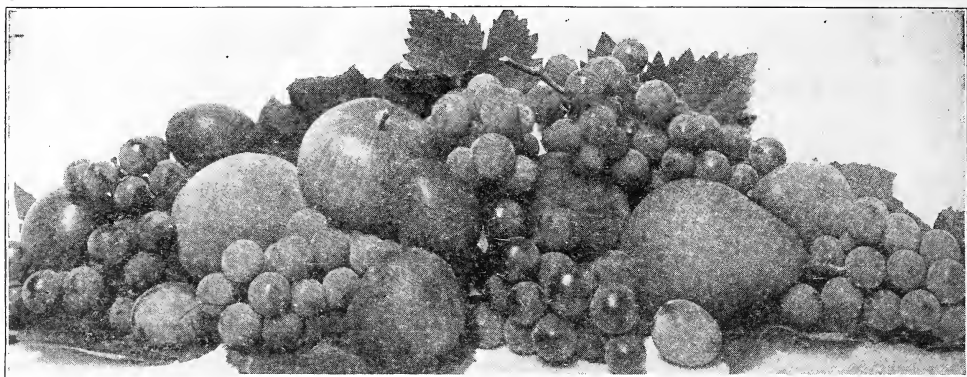
25c 35c and 50c each

Miscanthus Zebrina. Zebra Grass. Barred with bronze yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced.

25c, 35c and 50c each.

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata. Ribbon Grass. Large, variegated foliage, valuable for bouquets and large beds.

25c, 35c and 50c each.



FRUIT DEPARTMENT

The advantages of growing fruit trees are manifold. No more skill is required in their cultivation than for ordinary trees, and those who love a garden will find the cultivation of fruit trees a fascinating as well as a profitable occupation. They bear handsome fruits soon after planting, and nothing is more pleasing than to gather fruit for your table from the home orchard. If you are undecided what to plant we shall be pleased to plan a little fruit garden for you, which will give you an abundance of fruit in variety throughout the season. We carry in stock a large selection of Summer, Fall and Winter varieties, and none which cannot be easily grown on Long Island. We are prepared to care for your fruit garden after planting, as spraying, pruning, fertilizing, etc.

STANDARD APPLES

The Apple ranks first, both in importance and general culture. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year, as by planting selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Benoni. A valuable apple for table use, of medium size, deep red color and juicy, with a rich flavor. August.

Early Harvest. Medium size, round; straw color; tender; sub acid and fine. Productive. July and August.

Red Astrachan. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson; overspread with a thick bloom; juicy rich acid; a good bearer. July and August.

Sweet Bough. Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy, a compact grower and abundant bearer. Aug.

Yellow Transparent. A very early Russian apple of good quality and decided merit; color when ripe pale yellow. July and Aug.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh, juicy and good with a rich sub-acid flavor. Productive. Sept.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a free grower and a fine bearer; one of the most

valuable varieties for table or market. Oct. to Dec.

Gravenstein. A very large striped, roundish apple of the finest quality; one of the best fall apples. Sept. to Oct.

Ohio Non Pareil. Of medium size, pale to deep yellow, and almost entirely overspread with bright red. Of firm flesh, crisp, juicy, and sub-acid. Oct. and Nov.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. One of the best and most popular market apples. Jan. to April.

Johnathan. This is one of the best varieties for table use, or for the market. Of medium size, red and yellow, and with flesh tender, juicy and rich. The trees are slender and spreading, with light colored shoots. Nov. to April.

King. The handsome red appearance makes this a popular variety. It has rather coarse flesh, with a juicy tender flavor. Bears abundantly annually. Dec. to March.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh, white and tender with a mild subacid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit the air and light freely. Jan. to June.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich with rather an acid flavor; grows strong and spreading, an abundant bearer. Dec. to April.

Rome Beauty. A moderate grower and a good bearer. Large, bright red and yellow, and of medium quality. Dec. to March.

Roxbury Russett. Medium to large; keeps until June. Its great productiveness and long keeping qualities make it popular; free grower and great bearer.

Spitzenburg. Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. Ripening Dec. to April.

5 to 6 ft. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100
6 to 7 ft. 60c each, \$6.00 per doz., \$45.00 per 100
7 to 9 ft. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz., \$55.00 per 100
7 to 9 ft., of bearing age, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz.

DWARF APPLES

Their habit adapts them particularly for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit

is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger.

50 and 75c each, \$5.00 and \$7.50 per doz.

CRAB APPLES

Very ornamental and fine for preserving.

General Grant. A crab apple of mild, subacid flavor, very hardy and productive. It has a round shape of yellow color, covered with stripes of red. Oct. and Nov.

Hyslop. This is the best known of all our crab apples. The trees are extremely vigorous, and the fruit is of large size and beautiful, of deep crimson color. Oct.

5 to 6 ft. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.
6 to 7 ft. 60c each, \$6.00 per doz.
7 to 9 ft. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is one of the most delicious fruits; the season of ripening, being between Cherries and Peaches, makes it valuable.

Alexander. Large, oblong fruit; mottled with red; flesh yellowish, sweet, delicious flavor. Very hardy and productive.

Moorpark. Fine and large; yellow with red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy and rich. Late July.

5 to 6 ft. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz.
6 to 7 ft. 60c each, \$6.00 per doz.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS

The Pear succeeds in most soils but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam. Standard trees are preferable for the orchard, while the dwarf trees are suitable for the garden and should be planted six to eight feet apart.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large size with often a beautiful blush next to sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavor; bears early and abundantly. Very popular. Sept.

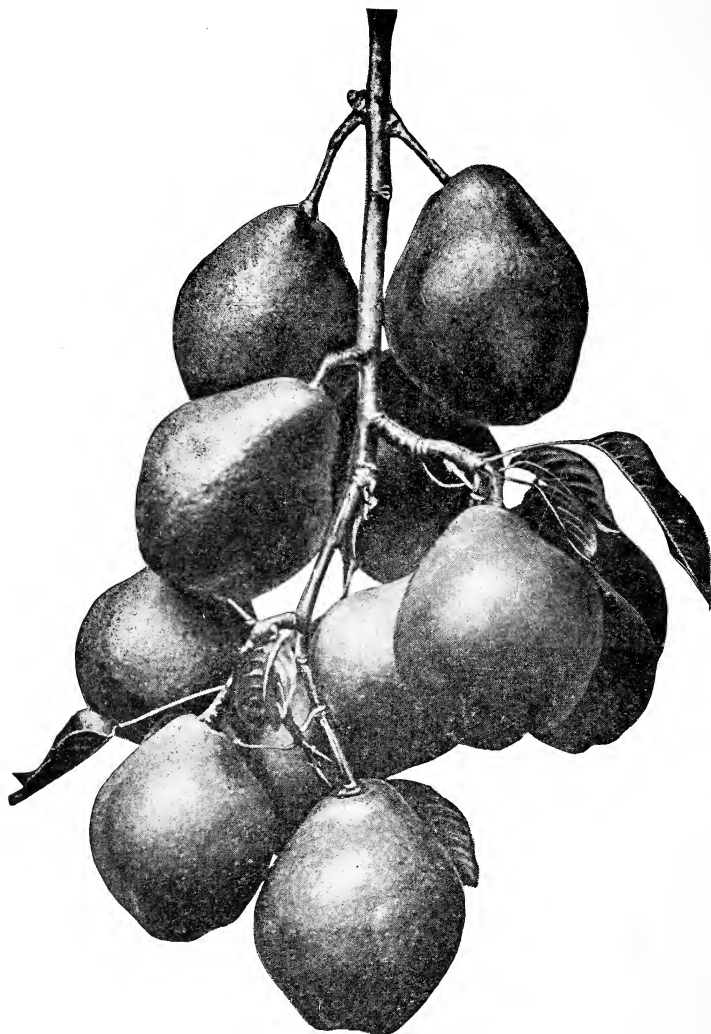
Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine pear; pale lemon yellow resembling the Bartlett; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, fine flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree. August and September.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Flemish Beauty. This pear being a strong grower and fruitful, succeeds well in almost any location. Large, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet. Rich and juicy. Sept. and Oct.



LAWRENCE



KIEFFER

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow when ripe; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with quince flavor. Fine for canning. Oct., Nov.

Lawrence. Medium size, fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of the Early Winter pears. Dec.

Seckel. Small size, yellowish brown, with red cheek; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October.

Sheldon. Large size, roundish; greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous. A fine grower and a good bearer. October and November.

5 to 6 ft. 50c each, \$5.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100
6 to 7 ft. 75c each, \$7.50 per doz., \$55.00 per 100

CHERRIES

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which, with its delicious and refreshing fruit makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable. There is such similarity between many of the different varieties of cherries that we shall describe only six varieties which by our own and many others' experience, have proved the very best of all for both home and commercial growing.

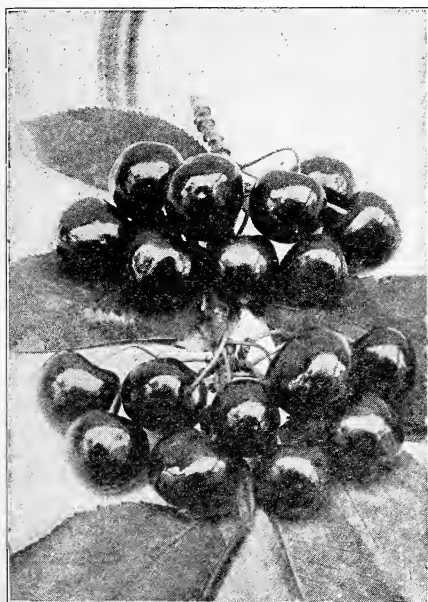
SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

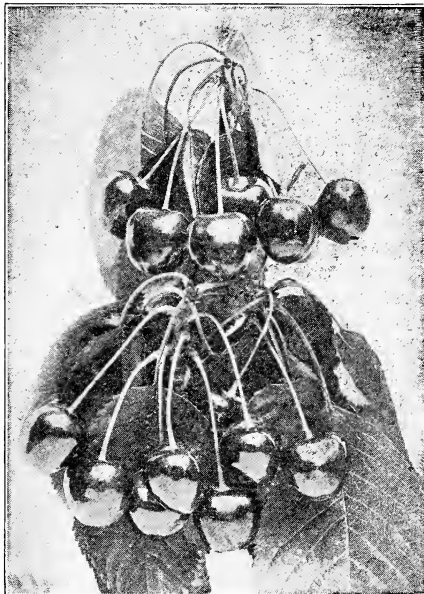
Governor Wood. Very large; nearly white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. One of the best canning cherries. June.

Mercer. Very dark red, nearly black; large; fine flavored; early. Very hardy; profuse bearer. Particularly desirable on account of never being wormy. June.

Windsor. Medium to large, nearly or quite black when fully ripe; flesh juicy, tender, meaty, and very firm, making it a good shipper and valuable commercial variety.



BLACK TARTARIAN



EARLY RICHMOND

In both quality and size it is inferior to the Black Tartarian but withal it is, without doubt, the next best black cherry grown, both for domestic and commercial purposes. Late July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy, and very fine. One of the best light colored varieties. Late June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Fruit medium to large, roundish, dark red; flesh pale yellow, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm; pleasant sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the best sour cherries when productiveness, market ability and cooking qualities are taken into consideration. Its extreme earliness warrants top prices in the market which later varieties do not command. Last of June

5 to 6 ft.50c each, \$5.00 per doz.
6 to 7 ft.75c each, \$7.50 per doz.

PLUMS

A heavy soil is undoubtedly best for the plum. The ravages of the curculio have proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crops by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off; these should be carefully destroyed.

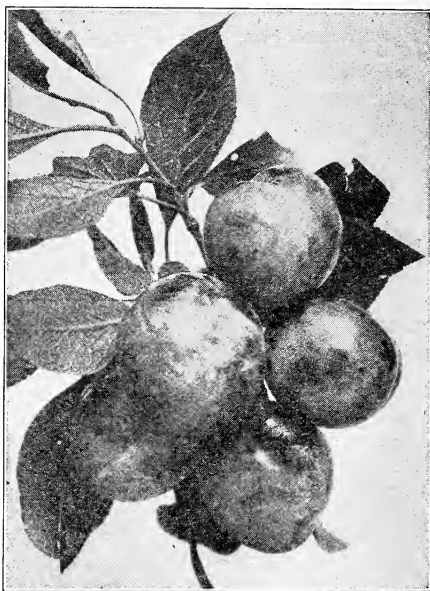
Abundance. An early and profuse bearer; fruit large; turning to a rich cherry red; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender with a rich sweetness. Ripens in advance of other plums. First of August.

Burbank. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, rich and sugary; the best flavored variety we have ever tested. The tree is very productive. Ripens last of August.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval; greenish; juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Very productive and one of the best. Middle of August.

Satsuma. Large, purple and red, blue bloom; firm, juicy, blood color. Aug.

5 to 6 ft.50c each, \$5.00 per doz.
6 to 7 ft.75c each, \$7.50 per doz.



BURBANK

QUINCES

The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit.

Champion. Large to very large, oval; fine quality, long keeper; bears very young; of bright yellow color; flesh tender. Oct.

Orange. Large, bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable quinces in cultivation. Sept.

3 to 4 ft.40c each, \$4.00 per doz.
4 to 5 ft.60c each, \$6.00 per doz.



ORANGE

PEACHES

For early bearing and general satisfactory results, no fruit tree excels the Peach. They will commence to bear sixteen months after planting, and produce abundant crops nearly every year. Fertilize with wood-ashes or potash. A new supply of trees should be planted every two or three years, in order to keep up a succession. All our peaches are free-stone varieties.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Early July.

Champion. Very hardy and productive; skin white, with a red cheek; freestone. Last of July.

Crawford's Early. Fruit very large; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; well known. Last of August.

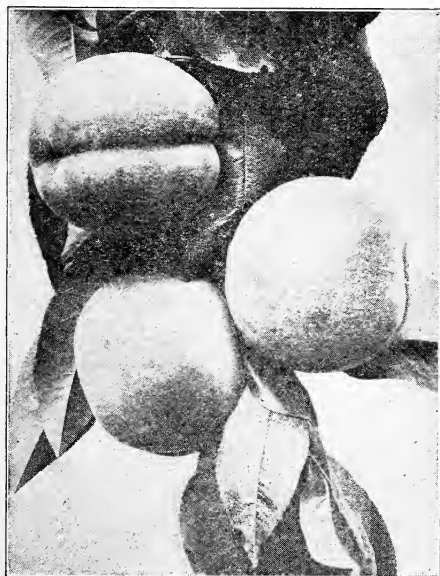
Elberta. Large, beautiful color of red and yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality; a good shipper and reliable. Aug. and Sept.

Mountain Rose. Flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; the best early peach. First of August.

Triumph. Earliest yellow flesh peach known, ripening with Champion. July.



ELBERTA



OLD MIXON

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Foster. Large; deep orange red, very dark red on the sunny side; flesh very rich and juicy, sub-acid. Sept.

Old Mixon. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; rich and good. First to middle of Sept.

Stump of the World. Very large; skin white, with a bright red cheek. End of Sept.

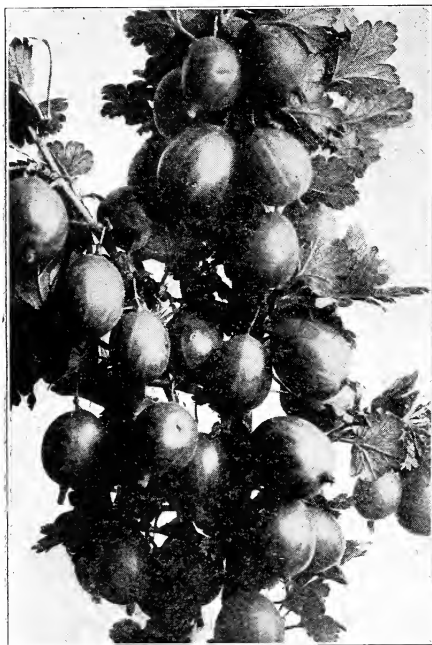
3 to 4 ft.	25c each,	\$2.50 per doz.
4 to 5 ft.	35c each,	\$3.50 per doz.
5 to 6 ft.	40c each,	\$4.00 per doz.

MULBERRIES

Russian. Black Fruit. Bears enormous crops of small black fruits. Very desirable for birds or in chicken yard.

5 to 6 ft. ....	.50	8 to 10 ft.	\$1.00
6 to 8 ft. ....	.75	10 to 12 ft.	1.50

Russian. White Fruit. Same as above only bearing white fruit. Prices same as for above variety.



WHINHAM'S

ASPARAGUS

To make a good asparagus bed the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden set in rows twenty by twelve inches.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, often measuring from one to two inches in diameter; deep green.

Palmetto. Said to be an improvement on Conover's in that it yields a heavier crop, and is fit for use nearly a week earlier; free from rust.

\$1.00 per 100, \$8.00 per 1000.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in good soil, moderately manured. Rows seven feet by three feet for field culture. Cut away old, and cut back new wood in Winter. Form a hedge or tie to wire.

Erie. Very large and very early; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Kittatinny. Commences to ripen after Wilson's Early and continues longer in bearing.

Wilson's Early. Good size; very early; beautiful dark color; sweet, excellent flavor and productive.

8c each, 75c per doz., and \$5.00 per 100.

CURRENTS

The currant worm is easily controlled by using white hellebore or Paris green in solution, and using it in season, before the bushes are defoliated. Cut out all old wood and as much new as may be necessary to give room for proper development of leaves and fruit. Currants and gooseberries love a deep, moist soil, and a heavy mulch is excellent.

Fay's Prolific. Color, deep red; great bearer; quality first class; an abundant bearer. Universally commended by those who have had experience with it.

White Grape. Large, yellowish white, excellent quality, finest white sort.

10c each, \$1.00 per doz., and \$7.00 per 100.

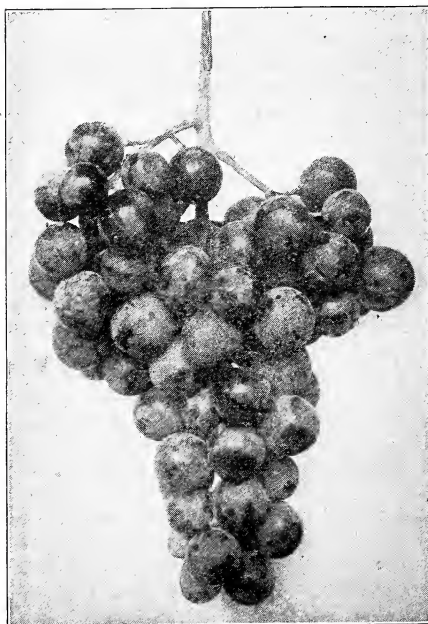
GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same treatment as currants; good high culture, and relentless warfare against the currant worm.

Whinham's Industry. Vigorous upright growth; very productive and a good market variety. Color dark red; of agreeable flavor.

White Smith. Fruit large, roundish, oblong; best quality.

20 and 25c each, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per doz.



MOORE'S EARLY

GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in the successful culture of the Grape, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils—Good Grapes are grown in various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

Pruning—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. Clusters large and handsome; berries large, round, black with purplish bloom; flesh firm but tender; seeds few and easily separated from the pulp; a strong and vigorous grower; flavor rich, sweet and slightly vinous. Berries do not drop from the clusters. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

Concord. A large, handsome grape, very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country. The most popular grape grown. Medium early. First of Sept.

Moore's Early. Bunches large, berries round, color black with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Ripens twenty days before Concord.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of the Concord, but larger, much sweeter and of fine flavor. Ripens several days earlier.

RED VARIETIES

Agawam. Large, red berry; early, and of vigorous growth; has a rich and peculiar aromatic flavor.

Brighton. Bunches large; berries of medium size, of dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of high quality; a superior family grape, almost seedless pulp. Ripens ten days before Delaware and bears most abundantly.

Delaware. Best quality; berries small; flesh very juicy; vine moderately vigorous.

Lindley. Bunches medium, somewhat loose; berries medium to large, round; color rich shade of red rendering it a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet with a rich aromatic flavor. Vine vigorous, productive. Ripens in early September.

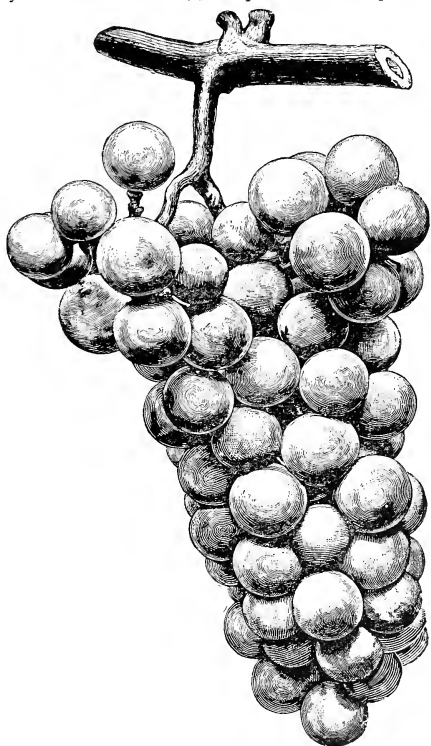
Salem. Berry large; thick skin; free from hard pulp; sweet and sprightly.

WHITE VARIETIES

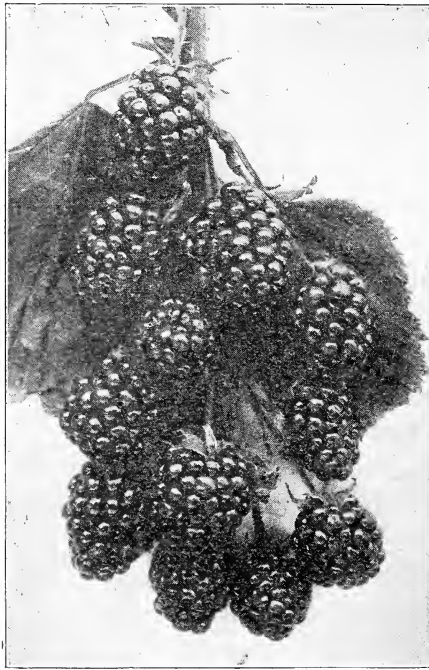
Green Mountain. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; skin thin; ripens early.

Niagara. A strong grower and hardy; bunches large and compact; berries as large as Concord; quality good. Best, all-around white grape.

2 yrs.....	20c each,	\$2.00 per doz.,	\$12.00 per 100
3 yrs.....	35c each,	\$3.50 per doz.,	\$25.00 per 100
4 yrs.....	50c each,	\$5.00 per doz.,	\$35.00 per 100



NIAGARA



MILLER'S RED

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field

for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

Plant in good soil, and add manure to it freely from time to time. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with 2 or 3 plants on a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over 6 for fruiting. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed out frequently.

Cumberland. Large, good quality, hardy and productive; mid-season.

Cuthbert. Medium to large, conical, deep rich crimson; very firm; good quality; very hardy. Season medium to late.

St. Regis. A variety said to produce fruit for four months. Brilliant crimson; good quality.

8c each, 75c per doz., and \$5.00 per 100.

RHUBARB

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

Linnaeus. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Largest and best of all.

15c each, \$1.50 per doz. Extra large, 25c each, \$2.50 per doz.

STRAWBERRIES

A garden without Strawberries is incomplete. If Strawberry plants are put out in August and September, they will bear fruit the following June. They may be planted in April and May, and each plant allowed to make a dozen or more runners and young plants, which bear freely the following season. The beds had best be allowed to fruit only two years and then be renewed. Free cultivation should be followed the first year, and the plants covered with straw, manure or salt hay for the winter. In the spring, as the growth commences, this litter may be raked off between the rows to form a mulch, which prevents the growth of weeds and conserves the moisture, as well as protects the ripening berries from the soil. Clippings from the lawn make an excellent mulch for this purpose. By planting four or six varieties, early, medium and late, and giving them good cultivation, the fruiting season will extend from the last week in May to the first week in July.

Commonwealth. Hails from Massachusetts, and immediately became very popular on account of its late season, and is especially recommended for the Northern states. The berry is dark, rich red, surface smooth and meat rich and juicy. This variety grows very large crops of large berries and is very popular wherever grown.

King Edward. The fruit of this plant is very attractive. Of large size, roundish, and glossy red. Very firm and of splendid flavor. We recommend this variety very highly.

New York. The berries are very large, some rather pointed, while others are thick and broad. The color is blood-red with a shiny surface. The seeds are so nearly the color of the berry and so deeply seated that they are scarcely noticeable.

Senator Dunlap. Dark red, top shaped, medium size. Yields immense crops of high quality fruit, of rich flavor. Stands universally as a leading commercial strawberry.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 per 100. Potted \$3.00 and \$4.00 per 100.

NUT TREES

In rural and suburban districts, the great economic possibilities of growing edible Nuts are but vaguely understood. They can often be planted along fence lines where they will not affect farming or gardening operations, and, later, will become a profitable source of income, either in the market or for the owner's use. The United States is importing vast quantities which might be raised at home with profit and credit.

Corylus Avellana. European Hazelnut.

The plants offered are improved varieties having large nuts of better quality than the native American Hazelnut.

5 to 6 ft.....	\$.35	7 to 9 ft., heavy plants	\$.75
6 to 7 ft.....	.50		

Juglans Nigra. Black Walnut. Nuts large, rough, black; kernel rich and oily. One of our largest forest trees.

1 to 2 ft.....	\$.25	6 to 7 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	7 to 9 ft.....	1.50
5 to 6 ft.....	.75		

J. Regia. English Walnut. Madeira Nut. There are a number of productive trees on Long Island. Tree tender while young.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.75	6 to 8 ft.....	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	8 to 10 ft.....	2.50

SPRAYING

It is now a well established fact among all fruit growers that fruit trees will bear more regularly, more liberally and the fruit will be of a more perfect quality if the trees are annually sprayed with the proper mixture. To give our customers and patrons some idea of the best and latest formulas and the best time to spray their trees to get the proper results, we have given a list below, which, if carefully followed, will produce good results. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of spraying. During the past twenty years, the subject has been studied by almost every State in the Union and an enormous amount of money has been expended with very gratifying results. Orchards that were formerly considered worthless have been brought back into usefulness by careful trimming and spraying at the proper seasons.

Formulae

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Water	50 gals.
Arsenate of lead	3 lbs.

One of the best poisons for all leaf-eating insects. It gives a whitish coating, and adheres for a long time. No danger of burning. Is rapidly taking the place of Paris Green, and can be used with Bordeaux Mixture.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE

Copper carbonate	5 ozs.
Ammonia	2 qts.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. The ammonia and concentrated solution should be kept in glass or stone jars, tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 50 gals. water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE For Fungi on Fruit Trees

Copper sulphate	4 lbs.
Quick lime	4 lbs.
Paris green (for leaf-eating insects) ..	4 ozs.
Water (1 barrel)	40 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate, (by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing 4 or 5 more gallons of water). Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use.

COPPER SULPHATE

Copper Sulphate	1 lb.
Water	15 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water when it is ready for use.

HELLEBORE

White hellebore powder	1 oz.
Water	3 gal.

Mix and apply to currants or gooseberries with a fine watering pot, or spray with a whisk-broom. The dry powder can be applied when the dew is on the leaves. In using the powder it can be dusted through a cheese cloth bag.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard soap.....	½ lb.
Boiling water (soft)	1 gal.
Kerosene	2 gals.

Dissolve the soap in the water; then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer, until thoroughly mixed. In applying, use one part solution to 10 to 25 parts water,

according to the insect. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrip, aphid, etc., use a weaker solution.

LIME AND SULPHUR MIXTURE

Quicklime	20 lbs.
Fine sulphur flour	14 lbs.
Water	40 gals.

Start the lime slaking, add the sulphur with constant stirring and sufficient quantity of water to cover the whole. When the lime has slaked, add enough water to make 12 to 15 gallons and boil for one hour in the barrel with steam or in a kettle over a fire. Then strain into the pump barrel, dilute to make 40 gallons, and apply at once as a spray to dormant trees for San Jose; but is also the best treatment for pear psylla and leaf-curl of peach. Must not be applied to the foliage.

PARIS GREEN

Paris Green	1 lb.
Water	200 gals.

Mix and keep well stirred and apply with a spraying pump, throwing the solution well over the trees so that it will fall and cover the leaves and fruit. It is important that the solution be kept well stirred while in use as it settles rapidly.

SOAP AND WATER MIXTURE

Common laundry soap	¼ lb.
Water	(pailful) 2 gals.

Cut the soap in thin slices, dissolve in hot water, dilute with cold water to the proper proportions and spray upon tender plants in foliage to kill aphid or plant-lice, red spider, etc. Potted plants can be dipped. One of the most convenient remedies for aphid on roses, and always at hand.

FOR ELM LEAF BEETLE

Spray with arsenate of lead, preferably as soon as the leaves are fully expanded, to kill adult beetles and prevent their perforating the leaves. The real damage is done by the grubs, or larvae, which feed on the under side, eating off the green portion of the leaf. Spray the under surface of the leaves early in June with the same material. Where the beetles are not abundant, the first spraying may be omitted.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—SCALECID

The most effective remedy for the dread San José Scale. It is generally accepted as the best remedy yet put on the market. Directions for use with every can. We can supply it as follows:

50-gallon barrel	\$27.00
30 " one-half barrel	17.00
10 " jacketed cans	7.50
5 " jacketed cans	4.50
1 " cans	1.50

SPRAY CALENDAR

PLANT	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION	FOURTH APPLICATION	FIFTH APPLICATION	SIXTH APPLICATION
APPLE (Scab, codlin moth, bud moth)	When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution, lime and sulphur for San José scale.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For leaf-buds open, when leaf-buds open.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	8 to 12 days later, Bordeaux and arsenites.		
CHERRY (Rot, aphids, slug)	As buds are breaking, Bordeaux when aphids appear, kerosene emulsion.	When fruit sets, Bordeaux. If slugs appear, dust leaves with arsenic lime. Hellebore, 10 days later, hellebore. If leaves mildew, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, if not appears, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate.		
CURRANT (Mildew, worms)	At first sign of worms, hellebore.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux. For worms, as above.	10 to 14 days later, ammoniacal copper carbonate. For worms as above.	10 to 14 days later, repeat third.		
GOOSEBERRY (Mildew, worms)	When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms, as above.	When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris green for larvae of flea beetle.	When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris green as before.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days later, if any disease appears, Bordeaux.	10 to 14 days ammoniacal copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary.
GRAPE (Fungous diseases, flea beetle)	In spring when buds swell, copper sulphate solution, Paris green for flea beetle.	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur for San José scale.	When fruit has set, Bordeaux (half strength).	When fruit is nearly grown, ammoniacal copper carbonate.	5 to 10 days later, repeat fourth.	5 to 10 days later, repeat fourth if necessary.
PEACH, NECTARINE, APRICOT (Rot, mildew)	Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur for San José scale.	Before flowers open, Bordeaux.				
PEAR (Leaf blight, scab, psylla, codlin moth)	As buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. Lime and sulphur mixture for psylla and scale.	Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux.	After blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux and arsenites.	8 to 12 days later, repeat third.		
PLUM (Fungous diseases, curculio)	During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are diseases. During mid-off in the fall, lime and sulphur for San José scale.	When buds are swelling, Bordeaux for black knot. When leaves are diseases. During mid-winter, kerosene emulsion for plum scale.	When blossoms have fallen, Bordeaux. Before curculio every 2 to 4 days. For San José scale, kerosene emulsion when young appear in spring and summer.	10 to 14 days later, Bordeaux. Jar trees for curculio. Later applications may be necessary. To prevent insects first vent leaf spot and fruit pear in summer, use ammoniacal copper carbonate.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux for black knot.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux for black knot. Later applications may be necessary. To prevent insects first vent leaf spot and fruit pear in summer, use ammoniacal copper carbonate.
ORANGE (Leaf and fruit spot)	When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux.	When fruit sets, Bordeaux and arsenites.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	10 to 20 days later, Bordeaux.	
RASPBERRY BLACKBERRY GOOSEBERRY (Anthraxose, rust)	Before buds break, copper sulphate solution. Cut out badly diseased canes.	During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux.	Repeat second if necessary.	Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely affected plants.		
ROSE (Mildew, black spot, red spider, aphids)	For mildew, Bordeaux mixture.	For black spot, spray plants once a week with ammoniacal copper carbonate, using fine spray.	For red spider, spray plants twice a week with soap and water. Apply to under side of foliage.	For aphids, spray affected parts with soap and water when necessary.		

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